ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Lands and Mines

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31st 1942

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm EDMONTON:} \\ {\rm PRINTED~BY~A.~SHNITKA,~KING'S~PRINTER} \\ {\rm 1~9~4~3} \end{array}$

 To the Honourable J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Lands and Mines for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1942.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. E. TANNER,

Minister of Lands and Mines.

Edmonton, January 29, 1943.



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GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

Resulting from the transfer on October 1st, 1930, of Alberta's natural resources from federal to provincial control, the Department of Lands and Mines was on this date brought into being by the Alberta Government. The general purpose of the new Department was to be one of supervision and management of the resources in question.

Ministers of the Department, responsible at different periods for this administration, appear as follows:

Hon. R. G. Reid, appointed October 2nd, 1930, Hon. Hugh W. Allen, appointed July 10th, 1934,

Hon. Charles C. Ross, appointed September 3rd, 1935,

Hon. N. E. Tanner, appointed January 5th, 1937.

CHIEF OFFICERS

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

March 31st, 1942

Honourable N. E. Tanner	Minister of Lands and Mines
John Harvie	Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines
T. C. Rankine	Departmental Solicitor
V. A. Wood	Director of Lands
M. Gossip	Agent, Calgary Land Agency
R. Cruickshank	Agent, Peace River Land Agency
J. W. Hamilton	Superintendent of Mining`Lands
H. Ingrey	
T. F. Blefgen	Director of Forestry
E. S. Huestis	Acting Assistant Director of Forestry
F. W. Neilson	Chief Timber Inspector
A. Earnshaw	Radio Superintendent
E. S. Huestis	Fish and Game Commissioner
D. E. Forsland	Superintendent of Game
H. B. Watkins	Superintendent of Fisheries
	Superintendent of the Technical Division
A. A. Millar	
E. R. Edwards	Acting Accountant
J. L. Irwin	

Special Areas Board

Head Office: Hanna, Alberta

A. C. McCully	Chairman
D. M. Graham	Secretary
J. R. McBeath	Member
J. H. Todrick	Supervisor, Edmonton

SPECIAL DISTRICT AGENTS

D. M. Graham	Hanna
R. B. Langley	Оуеп
D. J. Wilson	Consort
S. Cherkas	Lomond

THE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION BOARD

Head Office: Calgary

J. J. Frawley	Chairman
M. D. Kemp	Member



REPORT

OF THE

Department of Lands and Mines

1941-42

Honourable N. E. Tanner,
Minister of Lands and Mines,
Edmonton.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1942.

In the report of the previous year, 1940-41, I emphasized the considerable progress made by industrial development during the year, and the Department's relationship to this development in the matter of administration. A similar report is made for the year now under review. The noticeable advancement of these two years has been largely due of course to the ever increasing wartime demands for products manufactured from Alberta's natural resources.

Evidence of the Department's continued progress is given under the heading of Revenue and Production which follows.

New records in departmental revenue and surplus for the year are once again shown, and amongst the increases appearing in production totals of the various natural resources, those of oil, coal and lumber, as in the previous year, are outstanding.

The year 1941-42 has been, needless to say, an extremely active one for all branches of the Department. New duties have ben addd to old, and old ones have been intensified.

A noticeable addition, both to department personnel and to administrative responsibility, was the transfer at the beginning of the year of the Fisheries and Game Branches from the Department of Agriculture to this Department.

An interesting and important innovation is introduced into this year's report by the appearance of two graphs, in the Accounting Division's section, dealing firstly with gross receipts and secondly with yearly net revenue on income account.

The introduction of these graphs required careful consideration, the desired objective being to show at a glance not only financial progress over a twelve year period but, from a comparative standpoint, the relationship in such progress of surplus to expenditure in the general picture of net revenue.

This has not been previously attempted. The reports of past years' totals coming under these three headings required a careful scrutiny and checking to discover, in the final analysis, their individual relationship to each other.

By the publication of these two graphs, this relationship, over the period of years stated, immediately becomes apparent, and demonstrates at once the rather important point that while totals of surpluses and net revenues have shown a steady and encouraging growth, those of expenditures have remained almost unchanged.

DEPARTMENT'S REVENUE AND PRODUCTION, 1941-42

A surplus of \$1,745,929.82, highest in the Department's history, and an increase of \$384,714.29 over last year's figure, is recorded. All branches of the Department showed an increase, particularly those of Mining Lands and Timber. This record surplus has appeared in spite of increased expenditures. Expenditures totalled \$847,555.32, an increase of \$177,276.47 over last year, caused by operational costs of the Fisheries and Game branches transferred to the Department and by considerably increased fire-fighting costs. Details of these accounts, showing increases and decreases, are given in the Accounting Division's section of this Report.

Petroleum production reached a new high total, with an increase of 996,905 barrels. Natural gas consumption increased by 2,741,300 mcf.

Coal, with a new record, increased by 764,976 tons and briquettes, with an increase of 60,061 tons, almost doubled last year's figure. Electrical power, used in the operation of Alberta coal-mines, increased by 4,313,265 k.w. hours. Coke had a small decrease of 399 tons.

Shale mined during the year increased by 8,495 tons. Bricks manufactured from shale mined showed an increase of 3,707,724, and tiles manufactured from same, an increase of 2,368 tons.

Lumber, manufactured from timber cut on provincial and school lands and on forest reserves, with a total of 272,345,129 F.B.M., showed an increase of 86,592,625 F.B.M. over last year's total figure.

Other production increases appearing for the year are as follows:—stone, 3,961 tons; salt, 8,086 tons; cement, 78,332 barrels; lime, 1,078 tons. A decrease of 765,981 tons is given in production of sand and gravel, together with a decrease of 22 tons in sodium sulphate.

LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Land Agencies.—Land agencies continued to be maintained at Calgary and Peace River. The Lethbridge Agency was discontinued and a sub-agency was opened in its place. The Medicine Hat Sub-agency was discontinued. Sub-agencies in operation during the year were at Bonnyville, Lac La Biche, Athabaska, Hines Creek and Grande Prairie.

School Lands' Timber Administration.—With a view to obtaining centralization the administration of school lands' timber was transferred to the Forestry Division.

Other details surrounding provincial and school lands administration are given in the Director of Lands section of this Report.

FOREST SERVICE

Fire Season.—The worst fire season in the life of this Department occurred within the fiscal year under review. Starting in April in the central part of the province, and continuing, further south, till July, the fires took as toll the life of a watchman of one of the sawmills and a vast quantity of standing timber, presenting as a result, and as will be noted in the accompanying statement, the second highest cost of suppression yet experienced by this Department—\$170,488.53—and the highest total loss of \$2,050,979.43. Loss of human life might well have been considerably increased had it not been for the efforts of the Forestry staff, and the splendid co-operation of the general public.

As will be noticed by the accompanying statement, the results of such a year have brought the grand total of costs of suppression to nearly a million dollars, and of total losses to nearly ten million.

SUMMARY OF FIRE LOSSES WITHIN ALBERTA FOREST RESERVES

Period	Number of Fires	Area (Acres)	Salvable Timber M.f.b.m.	Salvable Timber (Cords)	Unsalvable Timber M.f.b.m.	Unsalvable Timber (Cords)	Cost of Suppression	Total Loss
October 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931. April 1, 1931 to December 31, 1931. Calendar Year 1932 Calendar Year 1933 Calendar Year 1934 Calendar Year 1934	32 32 39 47	41.925 52,218.05 2,555.75 29,275.88 21,963.00 6.50	2,370.50 8.00 26.75 1,510.00	3,086.00 15,863.00 1,201.00 9,200.00	2.00 6,295.73 3,845.00 19,188.25 2,661.00	1	551.67 17,624.12 3,491.04 18,409.92 31,118.51 94.56	\$ 71.69 154,651.47 8,790.73 95,796.93 96,195.87
Year 1 Year 1 Year 1 Year 1 Year 1	27.1 18.7 18.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19	165,465.00 90.00 13,111.50 38,213.75 2,929.50 4,497.00	7,573.00 13,740.00 292.00 1,000.00	25.00 5.00 1,982.00 730.00 3,000.00	885,192.00 37,500.00 518.50 4,229.00 3.00 3.45.50	764,594.00 8.50 1.50 54,721.00 3,429.00 2,028.00	108,894.48 387.38 9,422.79 49,056.68 6,999.81 2,694.96	1,504,273.45 292.05 36,556.45 101,455.13 14,164.25 15,432.25
TOTALS	355 7 OF FIR	355 330,367.855 26,520.25 35,092.00 OF FIRE LOSSES OUTSIDE ALBERTA FOREST	26,520.25 TSIDE ALBER	35,092.00 TA FOREST	959,779.98	1,255,539.60 \$	248,745.92	\$2,027,725.77
1, 1930 1, 1	747 747 747 748 749 749 749 749 749 749 749 749	11,145,19 751,68,07 133,56,214 64,48,112 36,907,00 1,745,234,00 1,745,234,00 390,255,50 1,756,70 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,927,50 11,350,117,89 13,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,117,89 14,11	134,536.00 2,24,75 4,333.50 3,404.50 1,4702.00 3,532.50 1,4702.00 1,550.00 43,710.00 136,906.50 136,906.50 136,906.50 136,906.50 14,702.00 14,410.25 4,914.50 1,557.0	134,536,000 104,199,000 122,690,500 48,438.50 41,654.50 41,654.50 53,404.50 12,15.00 41,654.50 53,404.50 12,15.00 41,654.50 53,404.50 12,199.00 1,513.00 53,138.20 13,139.00 15,131.00 53,138.20 13,139.00 128,132.00 15,134.00 53,138.20 13,139.00 14,1861.00 53,138.20 13,139.00 14,1861.00 53,138.20 13,139.00 14,1861.00 53,138.20 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,1861.00 13,139.00 14,139.00 15,139.00 15,139.00 15,139.00 15,139.00 14,139.00 15,139.00 1	122,690,50 40,627,15 41,627,15 41,627,15 41,637,60 1,513,00 650,84 1,513,00	684,625,50 \$ 132,743.00 \$ 25,543.00 \$ 14,464.00 \$ 14,464.00 \$ 1,464.00 \$ 1,464.00 \$ 1,464.00 \$ 1,464.00 \$ 1,974,651.50 \$ 1,974,651.50 \$ 1,974,651.50 \$ 1,905,499.00 \$ 1,905	82,088,097 15,320,511 16,571,51 16,571,51 17,650,131 17,731,732 16,773,130 11,273,130 11	717,835.79 10,085.58 10,085.58 10,085.77 2,085.77 2,085.78 2,085.78 86.77 87,740,008.52 86.7487.26 867,487.26 106,887.31
Calendar Year 1940 Calendar Year 1941 TOTALS	445 4,083	4/4,244.23 1,355,424.50 5,968,002.375	43,710.00	121,480.00 387,062.50	202,020.00	-1-1		\$9,

Timber Industry.—Lumber manufactured during the year from timber cut on provincial and school lands and on forest reserves reached the impressive total of 272,345,129 f.b.m., a very definite lumber production record. Wartime demands are of course responsible for this most noticeable increase. The demand exceeded the supply and problem of labour supply became a major one for the timber operators. A small increase in price was permitted by the Timber Controller to take care of increased living costs and to allow for a reasonable profit. Beyond this, however, ceiling prices have prevented the price of lumber from soaring to unreasonable heights. The following comparative statement will demonstrate the steady increase of production in the past few years.

LUMBER MANUFACTURED FROM TIMBER CUT ON PROVINCIAL AND

	SCHOOL LANDS AND ON FOREST RESERVES	
Fiscal Y	Сеат	F.B.M.
1935-36		89,919,530
1936-37		104,492,420
1937-38		146,301,510
1938-39		122,450,579
1939-40		131,497,021
1940-41		185,752,504
1941-42		272,345,129
	Total	1,052,758,693
Increase	this year in comparison with last	86,592,625

FISHERIES

Reference has already been made to the effect that the Fisheries and Game branches were returned to this Department for administration at the beginning of the fiscal year 1941-42.

As will be noted by the opening remarks of the Fish and Game Commissioner in his section of this Report, the Fisheries Service, upon being taken over by the Department, was subjected to a careful scrutiny regarding existing policies, and an examination regarding experiences of similar administrations throughout the North American continent was made, with a view to obtaining the highest degree of efficiency for the mangement of this important branch of Alberta's natural resources.

Distribution of Fry.—Distribution of game fish fry (trout of all species and perch) during the year to Alberta's rivers, creeks and lakes totalled 2,006,900.

It has been found that the policy of distributing fry to angling streams throughout the provice has for many reasons failed to increase the fish population in any noticeable manner.

After examining other systems, it was decided that the distribution of fingerlings, of as large a size as possible, proved to be the most successful procedure in return for money expended. On making this decision, and in consideration of costs necessary for the construction of rearing ponds, the placing of such ponds in localities where they would be most effective was given special attention.

Whitefish Hatchery—The whitefish hatchery at Canyon Creek, Lesser Slave Lake, was remodelled during the year in connection with its power supply, resulting in Diesel plants replacing the steam ones formerly in use.

A total of 58,850,000 eyed whitefish eggs from the hatchery were planted during the year in Alberta lakes.

Commercial Fishing.—Commercial fish of all species, taken during the year, totalled 5,920,099 pounds.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FISH TAKEN FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND VALUATIONS

Fiscal Year	Weight (lbs.)	Value to fishermen	Value as marketed
*1930-31	1,851,848	\$ 70,624	\$ 94,032
1931-32	3,337,980	115,928	189,928
1932-33	2,655,214	94,440	130,809
1933-34	3,566,356	131,124	200,755
1934-35	4,059,436	145,190	244,071
1935-36	4,921,542	200,394	287,726
1936-37	6,029,857	252,773	385,344
1937-38	6,201,917	252,771	464,842
1938-39	7,242,746	236,851	463,457
1939-40	8,661,781	202,107	574,732
1940-41	7,285,582	206,191	442,752
1941-42	5,920,099	198,400	437,137
Totals	61,734,358	\$2,106,793	\$3,915,585
Decreases this year in comparison with last	1,365,483	\$ 7,791	\$ 5,615

The decrease, as shown above, was due principally to the closing of Lake Wabamun fishing, and the reduction in catches at Cold Lake and Lac La Biche.

SUMMARY OF CONFISCATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS CAUSED BY INFRACTIONS OF THE FISHERIES REGULATIONS

Fiscal	Year	Confiscations	Prosecutions
1937-38		188	132
1938-39		116	86
1939-40		119	134
1940-41		112	107
		59	78
			-
	Totals	594	537
		-	
Decre	ases this year in comparison with last	53	29
*Six month	s period.		

GAME

The Game Branch, in company with that of the Fisheries, was returned to this Department for administration at the opening of the fiscal year under review.

The Game Act of 1941.—The return of game administration to the Department of Lands and Mines during this year synchronized with the appearance of The Game Act of 1941, which represented a revision of The Game Act of 1932 with amendments.

In this particular, an effort was made to simplify the meaning of the new act with a view to the general public becoming more conversant with its various clauses. Principal changes in the new legislation are dealt with in the Fish and Game Commissioner's report.

Trapping Area Registrations.—A review of trapping area registrations, conditions surrounding the supervision of game, together with general improvements effected is given in detail in the Commissioner's report.

Changes in Procedure.—Changes in the procedure of game administration were made during the year.

One was effected by securing a closer co-operation between the Fish and Game branches and that of the Forestry Service. In obtaining such assistance it was possible to secure supervision of fish and game and their respective activities by forest rangers.

In the redrafting of the new act, valuable assistance was given by the provincial Fish and Game Association, by the Zoological Department of the University of Alberta, and by fur farm organizations and fur dealers.

Other matters of direct interest to game, trapping and fur farming are discussed in detail in the Fish and Game Divisions' report.

ALBERTA FUR PRODUCTION

Season	Number of Pelts	Valuation
1930-31	941,401	\$1,118,027
1931-32	1,145,888	877,331
1932-33	1,215,094	1,074,884
1933-34	2,270,503	1,533,799
1934-35	1,850,625	1,474,530
1935-36	1,304,966	1,540,077
1936-37	2,068,118	2,170,121
1937-38	1,476,698	1,156,013
1938-39	2,273,826	1,345,130
1939-40	3,977,118	2,514,878
1940-41	2,601,424	2,806,073
1941-42	11,713,686	5,162,635
Totals	32,839,347	\$22,773,498
Increases this year in comparison with last	9,112,262	\$ 2,356,562

Seasons shown above date from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the next, The noticeable increases appearing in 1941-42 are due to the unusual numbers of rabbit and squirrel pelts taken.

MINING LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Information dealing with quantities and valuations of Alberta's non-metallic minerals produced during the year are given in the Report of the Mining Lands Division. To this is added details covering mineral rights, solid, liquid and gaseous, revenue from fees, rentals, bonuses and royalties, reservations of areas for geological examination and acquisition of varying forms of mineral leases.

Leases dealt with.—Totals of leases issued from October 1st, 1930—date of natural resources transfer—to March 31, 1942 are shown as follows:—Leases active at date of transfer, 19,635; issued, 9,851; reinstated, 94; divided, 370; cancelled, 25,997; renewed, 334; active as at March 31st 1942, 3,619. Areas covered by same are given in a separate statement.

Coal Royalties.—The table dealing with royalties on coal, produced in former years, is shown from the fiscal years of 1907-8 to 1941-42, inclusive.

Salt.—Production of salt during the year practically doubled the total figure for 1940. Reason for this increase was due to the heavy demands for this home product, which kept the reconstructed plant at Waterways working at capacity through the year.

SALT	PRODUCTION

Calendar Year	Tons	Valuation
1938	3,995	\$ 39,950
1939	3,322	33,220
1940	8,524	85,240
1941	16,610	166,100
Totals	32,451	\$324,510
Increases this year in comparison with last	8,086	\$ 80,860

NOTE: The valuation of \$10.00 per ton, which is shown is based on a well-head price only, and has no relation to a wholesale price of the commodity, which would be considerably higher. Alberta salt development started in 1938. Prior to that year, production was insignificant and no official figures are available.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Number of Turner Valley Crude Oil Wells.—Dating from June 16th, 1936, when crude oil was discovered in Turner Valley's limestone, annual totals, dealing with the completions of such wells were as follows:—

alendar	Year Num	ber of	Wells
1936	***************************************	2	
1937		22	
1938		36	
1939		34	
1940		36	
1941		46	
	Total	176	
Increa	se in comparison with last year	10	

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION BOARD

As stated on previous occasions oil production in Alberta is carried out under the supervision of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board.

The underlying principle governing such administration is that of procuring a maximum production from producing oil areas with a minimum of injury to the fields from which it is procured. It is felt that the vigorous pursuit of such a policy will aid most effectively Alberta's contribution towards wartime economy.

In July 1941, the services of Robert E. Allen, Chairman of the Board, were loaned by special request of the United States Government to Harold L. Ickes, Co-ordinator at Washington. Following this change, J. J. Frawley, K.C., Member of the Board, officiated as Acting Chairman. Later in 1942, some months after the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Frawley was appointed to the position of Chairman of the Board and Mr. M. D. Kemp to Board Member.

Aviation Gasoline.—The processing of Alberta oil for aviation gasoline was continued throughout the year. Demands for this fuel from different parts of the province, and from points outside, became increasingly heavy with the very considerable growth of aerial activities.

Turner Valley Development.—Turner Valley's development and production of oil increased steadily through the year. With the completion of new wells in the north end and the N.W.H.B. 6 well in the south, the field, curving slightly to the northwest from its southern extremity, is now extended to a length of approximately 20 miles.

Other Alberta Fields.—Outside of Turner Valley, 8 other fields contributed in 1941 to Alberta's oil production with a total of 78,300 barrels. Vermilion was the most noticeable producer.

Discovered in 1939, oil recovered from this area—a viscous product with gravity running from 14° to 20°, A. P. I.—met in its classification the fuel oil demands of the railways.

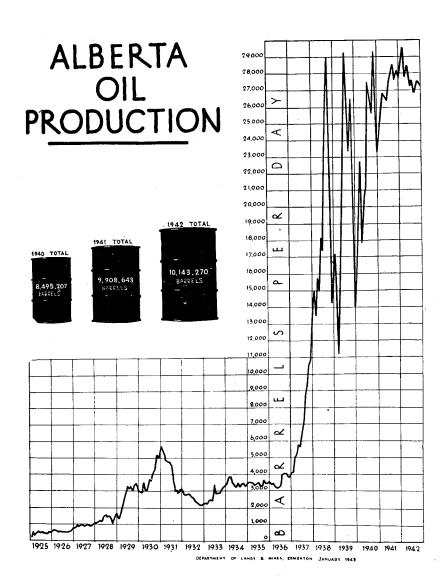
Production depths were in the neighborhood of from 1,800 to 1,900 feet. Drilling time was consequently short, and wells in certain cases had been completed in 36 hours. Gas in some instances, is of sufficient quantity to maintain flowing wells for a short time.

The use of this fuel in locomotives has been most favourably reported on. Without question the field gives promise of encouraging production with an established market for its products.

The total production of fields outside Turner Valley, though at present insignificant with the Valley's production, is nevertheless important, because it shows increase and promise of increase. It is important also because it demonstrates the wide-spread area of Alberta's oil.

Development of Bituminous Sands.—A disastrous fire took place at the Abasand plant near McMurray in the winter of 1941-42, which seriously delayed the important development work being carried out by the Company in that area. The plant had just finished construction, and production of crude oil, gasoline and Diesel was at last in evidence.

Reconstruction of the plant, which was considerably handicapped by such present problems as priorities of steel, etc., was completed by mid-summer of 1942, when production of oil was once again under way.



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1932 TO 1942 INCLUSIVE

	1932		1933	'	1934	.	1935		1936	6
Country	Barrels	Per Cent	Barrels	Per Cent	Barrels	Cent	Barrels	Cent	Barrels	Cent L
Trinidad	10,126,121	43.1	9,561,353	41.2	10,894,363	41.2	11,671,224	40.7	13,237,030	39.2
	1,044,412	4.4	1,145,333	4. c	1,401,895	5.3	1,447,204	5.0 4.4	1,504,287	7.57
Burma	7.073.437	30.1	7.114.311	30.0	7,278,859	27.5	7,181,113	25.1	7,587,718	22.5
Brinei	1,200,026	5.1	2,035,656	8.6	2,705,350	10.2	3,302,905	11.5	3,296,938	6.7
India	1,743,878	7.4	1,628,803	6.9	1,921,863	7.3	2,037,810	7.1	1,978,329	5.8
Sarawak	2,329,733	6.6	2,206,815	9.3	1,942,591	7.4	1,776,593	6.2	1,547,882	4.6
Total British Empire	23,518,509	100.0	23,723,648	100.0	26,429,993	100.0	28,681,656	100.0	33,796,819	100.0
World Total	1,306,714,101		1,438,767,449		1,517,121,671		1,651,993,118		1,797,993,578	
Per Cent, British Empire of World		1.80		1.65		1.74		1.74		1.88

	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	<u>+</u>	1942*	1
Country	Barrels	Cent Cent	Barrels	Per Cent	Barreis	Cent Cent	Barrels	Per Cent	Barrels	Per Cent	Barrels	Cent Le
Trinidad	15,502,989	36.8	17,737,060	35.5	19,270,000	37.7	20,300,000	38.2	21,150,000	38.5	27,375,000	54.1
Canada Bahrein Island	7,762,264	18.4	8,298,000	16.7	7,588,560	14.8	7,200,000	13.5	7,070,000	12.9	7,800,000	15.4
Burma	7,847,553	18.5	7,499,500	15.0	7,396,000	4	7,750,000	14.6	7,900,000	14.3	2,500,000	5.0
brunei India	2,161,653	 6.4	2,330,200	4.7	2,164,000	4.2	2,150,000	4.1	2,245,000	, 4, 0. 0.	2,500,000	5.0
Sarawak	1,655,565	3.8	1,624,880	3.3	1,327,000	5.6	1,321,000	2.4	1,275,000	2.3	++	
Total British Empire	42,270,812	100.0	49,833,661	100.0	51,344,340	100.0	53,186,982	100.0	55,008,904	100.0	50,578,354	100.0
World Total	2,046,650,389		1,979,268,510		2,068,667,520		2,158,123,000		2,227,125,000		2,056,900,000	
Per Cent, British Empire of World		2.06		2.51		2.48		2.46		2.46		2.45

*Preliminary figures.
In the rotal of 10,403,354 barrels shown in this table for Canada in 1942, 10,143,270 barrels or 97.49 per cent were produced in Alberta.
During the brief period, early in 1942 before the scorched earth policy was put into effect in Borneo, there was some oil production in both Brunei and Sarawak, but the totals are unknown.

	1s)	41 were given as follo	21,731
Diesel and hurner oil	(harrels)		4,190
Dieser and burner on	(Datreis)		1,170
	A OIL PRODUCT	TION BY FISCAL YEAR	S
Period			Barrels
1914 to close of fiscal year			
Fiscal Year 1929-30			
1941-42			10,167,836
	T-4-1		10.111.021
	1 Otal		49,114,931
Increase this year in compa			
	rison with last		996,905
ALBERTA (rison with last OIL PRODUCTIO Barrels		996,905
ALBERTA	rison with last OIL PRODUCTIO Barrels	ON BY CALENDAR YEA	996,905 ARS Barrels
ALBERTA (rison with last OIL PRODUCTIO Barrels 96,504 168,643	ON BY CALENDAR YEA Calendar Year	996,905 ARS Barrels 1,265,940
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTIO Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598	ON BY CALENDAR YEA Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936	996,905 ARS Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels	ON BY CALENDAR YEA Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937	996,905 ARS Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTIO Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531	ON BY CALENDAR YEA Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936	996,905 ARS Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 32,133 489,531 999,152	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1938	996,905 ARS Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908 6,742,039 7,594,411
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	DIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531 999,152	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	996,905 ARS Barrels 1,265,940 1,320,442 2,796,908 6,742,039 7,594,411
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTIO Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531 999,152 1,433,844 1,455,195	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1938	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 321,133 489,531 999,152 1,433,844 1,455,195 917,622	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207 9,908,643
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 312,133 489,531 999,152 1,433,844 1,455,195 917,622	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531 999,152 1,433,844 1,455,195 917,622 1,013,040	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 Total	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,776,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207 9,908,643 46,512,602
ALBERTA (1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531 99,152 1,433,844 1,455,195 917,622 1,013,040 on with last	Calendar Year Calendar Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 Total	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,776,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207 9,908,643 46,512,602
ALBERTA (1914 to 1924	rison with last OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531 99,152 1,433,844 1,455,195 917,622 1,013,040 on with last	Calendar Year 1934	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,776,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207 9,908,643 46,512,602
ALBERTA (Calendar Year 1914 to 1924	OIL PRODUCTION Barrels 96,504 168,643 219,598 332,133 489,531 999,152 1,433,844 1,455,195 917,622 1,013,040 on with last	Calendar Year 1934	996,905 Barrels 1,265,940 1,263,750 1,320,442 2,796,908 6,742,039 7,594,411 8,495,207 9,908,643 46,512,602 1,413,436 Mcf.

British Empire Production.—Canada in 1941 took 12th place amongst the 25 oil producing countries of the world, and 2nd place amongst the 7 production areas of the British Empire, producing 18.3 per cent of the Empire's total. In the matter of increased production within the Empire, Canada took 1st place with an increase of 1,377,661 barrels.

Percentages of interest regarding 1941 oil production are given as follows:

British Empire of World	
Canada of British Empire	18.43 per cent
	98.08 per cent
Turner Valley of Alberta	

COAL

Still another record year in coal production was reported for Alberta by the end of the calendar year 1941, when the total reached 6,970,064 tons, with a valuation of \$19,337,420, showing an increase of 764,976 tons over 1940. An additional 227 tons were produced by farmers under permit for their own use during the year. This figure is not included in the total output already given.

As reported last year, the increased production is due to railway fuel requirements, shipments to different parts of the Dominion, especially to Ontario, and to increased domestic demands.

In last year's report a production and valuation table was produced showing annual Alberta coal totals from 1886 to date. The production table which follows shows totals from the date of transfer of the natural resources to 1941.

Total production of Alberta coal from 1886 to 1941, inclusive, is 180,975,732 tons, with a valuation of \$555,772,936.

Calendar Year	Tonnage	Valuation	Calendar Year	Tonnage	Valuation
1930	5,755,911	\$ 19,379,000	1936	5,696,375	\$ 14,720,004
1931	4,564,290	13,415,745	1937	5,551,682	14,434,970
1932	4,870,030	13,441,193	1938	5,230,025	13,702,983
1933	4,714,784	12,197,339	1939	5,518,105	14,454,328
1934	4,748,848	12,440,617	1940	6,205,088	16,334,323
1935	5,462,973	13,946,338	1941	6,970,064	19,337,420
TOTALS				65,288,175	\$177,804,260
Increase this year in	comparison w	ith last		764,976	\$ 3,003,097

Disposition of Alberta Coal in 1941.—Coal sold for consumption in Alberta totalled 1,335,606 tons; sold for consumption in other provinces of Canada, 2,023,110 tons; sold to the United States, 32,742 tons; sold to railway companies, 3,090,290 tons; used in making briquettes, 117,986 tons; used in making coke, 105,390 tons; used under colliery boilers, 137,739 tons; used by colliery railways, 7,523 tons; put to stock, 54,436 tons and put to waste 10,973 tons. These tonnages include coal lifted from stock and waste heaps, a figure which is not included in the yearly production total already given.

PRODUCTION OF COKE AND BRIQUETTES

Calendar Year	Coke (Tons)	Briquettes (Tons)
1930		24,111
1931		15,102
1932	2,183	13,582
1933	40.000	16,104
1934	E0 703	15,906
1935	62,420	18.812
1936	<i>(</i> 5.120	21,015
1937	CE 0.CH	27,044
1938	(0.000	39,239
1939	(0.013	46,510
1940	70 752	66,127
1941	WO 3774	126,188
TOTALS	584,511	429,740
Increases and decreases in comparison with last y	rear ←399	+60,061

Disposition of Electrical Power for Alberta Coal-mines in 1941.—Purchased electrical power used by Alberta coal-mines during the calendar year 1941, totalled 35,973,384 k.w. hours.

ELECTRICAL POWER USED FOR OPERATION OF ALBERTA COAL-MINES

Calendar Year	K.w.hrs.
1930	25,003,606
1931	16,918,625
1932	14,875,890
1933	17,611,959
1934	19,447,621
1935	23,111,373
1936	24,912,243
1937	25,483,749
1938	24,611,920
1939	27,575,926
	31,660,119
1940	35,973,384
1941	37,773,301
TOTAL	287,186,415
Increase this year in comparison with last	4,313,265

SHALE AND CLAY MINED

During the calendar year 1941 five shale pits were in operation. Production from same totalled 44,109 tons of shale and clay from which 13,593,050 bricks and 8,080 tons of hollow tile were made.

Calendar Year	Shale Mined (Tons)	Bricks Manufactured (Number)	Tiles Manufactured (Tons)
1930	67,517	22,007,045	******
1931	23,855	7,091,080	2,825
1932	8,446	3,444,010	182
1933	3,234	1,221,060	*******
1934	13,561	4,398,032	1,171
1935	20,258	7,349,300	
1936	24,588	8,963,384	******
1937	27,144	9,946,794	252
1938	19,929	7,609,314	1,640
1939	27,236	8,194,685	2,649
1940	35,614	9,885,326	5,712
1941	44,109	13,593,050	8,080
TOTALS	315,491	103,703,080	22,511
Increases this year in comparison with last	8,495	3,707,724	2,368

Mines Branch Annual Report.—Statistical information covering Alberta's coal-mining activities and production of shale and clay mined for the calendar year 1941 is given in complete detail in the published Annual Report of the Mines Branch, Department of Lands and Mines, for this period, which appears as a separate publication to this report.

TECHNICAL DIVISION

Issue of Notifications (Land Patents).—The following comparative statement shows the number of notifications and acreage covered thereby for the fiscal years from 1930-31 to 1941-42, inclusive:—

NO	TIE	CAT	LIONS	ISSI	IFD

Fiscal Year		Number of Notifications	Area, Acres
1930-31		23	3,019.710
1931-32		784	111,424.478
1932-33		1,260	178,887.233
1933-34		1,106	165,224.553
1934-35		2,006	324,611.398
1935-36		2,965	433,529.126
1936-37		2,231	325,615.379
1937-38		2,266	382,382,437
1938-39		2,874	517,435.896
1939-40	*********************************	2,097	301,431.972
1940-41	***************************************	2,058	295,649.119
1941-42		1,563	229,566.606
TOTALS		21,233	3,268,777.907
Decreases this year in com-	parison with last	495	66,082.513

Special Area Map.—Included in the Technical Division's report, in addition to the usual chart showing total area of lands patented, is a map which gives the present disposition of the former Tilley East Special Area.

The selection by the Dominion Government of about 30 townships of land in the Tilley East district, just north of Medicine Hat, for a bombing area, is dealt with in detail by the Technical Division. The area, thus chosen, is now known as the British Block.

The transaction, of course, involved the removal of all residents from the district, and their settlement elsewhere, which necessitated a considerable amount of organization work demanding detailed application to individual cases.

New Surveys.—Reference to new surveys carried out during the year are given, with explanation as to the circumstances of each case.

Mineral Taxation.—The placing of the Mineral Taxation Act of 1941 under the administration of the Technical Division was effected during the year, and methods in relationship to procedure are discussed.

Preservation of Records on Film.—The service which it is possible to secure by the preservation of records on film, and the tremendous saving in storage

space as a result of such operations are shown. Legislation having authorized the filming of documents by this process, a Recordak Junior has been installed in the office of the Division for the purpose of carrying out this work.

Photostat Machine.—The operations of this machine through the year reached a considerable total, both for this and for other departments. The service given is of great value, not only because it is a time saver, but also because of its facility for turning out documents to any size required.

New Maps.—New maps issued during the year included one of the Province of Alberta, which was published in October, 1941. It is drawn to a scale of 16 miles to the inch. Details covering surveyed areas, cities, towns, villages, post offices, railways, highways, etc., are given. A new strip map of Turner Valley, and also one of the area immediately north, were also published.

Detailed information covering other activities of the Division, carried out during the year, are dealt with in its report.

RADIO COMMUNICATION SERVICE

In last year's Report emphasis was laid upon both the vital importance, and advancement made, regarding the radio communication service in its relationship to detection and suppression of forest fires in Alberta.

At the start of the year under review there were nine look-out stations in different parts of the province. A new one was constructed and came into operation about August 19, 1941 at Goose Mountain in section 32, township 66, range 14, west of the 5th meridian. These towers are equipped with standard radio equipment which were all in operation.

During this season all cars operated by timber inspectors were equipped with two-way radios. Including the Radio Superintendent's set, radio-equipped cars in use by the Forest Service at this time totalled sixteen. Results obtained by the operation of these mobile units were successful and encouraging. Mileage was reduced due to the fact that inspectors, in the course of their duties, were no longer compelled to return to their headquarters to receive requests for inspections.

The servicing of all portable equipment was attended to prior to the opening of the fire season. Fifty-seven portable sets were in operation in various parts of the province.

Enlargement of the Edmonton radio station became necessary during the year to take care of additions to staff and equipment. Larger scale maps covering only an area serviced by two or three towers were introduced for purposes of increased efficiency and accuracy in spotting exact locations of fires.

The purchase of supplies and equipment in these days of priorities becomes an ever increasing problem. The question of radio personnel is another one, as evidenced by the fact that over sixty per cent of this staff was new to the Forest Service at the start of the fire season. In spite of these considerations the equipment functioned most satisfactorily through the year, and maintenance and repair costs were low.

STAFF

As expected, questions raised by the continual changes of staff and loss of experienced personnel leaving for Active Service were once more experienced throughout the year. This situation, without a doubt, will remain unchanged for some considerable time as a natural outcome of war, and particularly such a war as this.

The general question of administration under such conditions naturally presents many problems which must be solved. The work of the Department, under these new and perplexing difficulties, may quite justifiably be described as service on the home front.

To carry out, efficiently and well, the various activities related to public affairs, in spite of whatever obstacles have arisen, or may continue to arise, resolves itself into an individual and important duty for every member of the Department.

As civil servants we are the custodians of this great province. We are responsible for its protection today—and its preservation for tomorrow—in spite of every handicap the times may lay upon us. To those of us who cannot serve elsewhere, there is a service here in contributing now, through our work in this Department, to the great question of rehabilitation. Such contribution, well carried out, may definitely be classified as a war effort of real importance.

That this has been realized is apparent by the service which the staff of this Department has given under these difficult circumstances during the year, in return for which I would like once again to express my appreciation.

Individual detailed reports from the various Divisions of the Department follow.

Your obedient servant,

J. Harvie,

Deputy Minister.

Edmonton, January 22, 1943.

Active Service Enlistments

REPORT OF THE STATISTICIAN, J. L. IRWIN

Conditions of war on an ever-increasing and world-wide scale were evidenced during the year under review. Towards its close, the treacherous incident of Pearl Harbour not only brought the United States into the conflict, but also set ablaze the vast areas of the Pacific and Far East.

It was a tragedy which came close to home. Canada immediately entered the war zone, with an emphasis being laid, to an almost alarming extent, on her responsibility for increased production of natural resources, urgently needed as tools of war. Into this new picture, the agricultural and industrial areas of Alberta were quickly introduced.

During the year, enlistments for Active Service on the part of members of the departmental staff continued. Conditions covering such procedure, as stated last year, should perhaps be repeated. Enlistments for Active Service have, of course, been taking place in the departmental staff since the war began.

Civil servants who are on the permanent list are given indefinite leave of absence until the end of the war, or until they are discharged from whatever Branch of the Service with which they have been engaged, when they become entitled to re-employment in the same capacity as, or similar capacity to, that which existed prior to their enlistment.

Towards the close of 1942, enlistments in the Department had climbed to a total of sixty. Seven of this number were ladies, four having been taken on the strength of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, and three on that of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. The new list is as follows:

Name	Date of Enlistment	Branch of Service
Adin, R. G.	June 30, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Alexander, J. P	July 1, 1940	R.C.A.F.
Anderson, C. G.	June 30, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Arcand, Romeo	July 1, 1940	R.C.A.F.
Barber, J. D	January 8, 1942	R.C.A.F.
Barnard, E. D	September 20, 1939	Royal Canadian Signallers
	November 13, 1939	
	May 16, 1942	
Bowen, R. L.	June 25, 1940	Calgary Highlanders
Brennan, W. R	August 30, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Brent, Miss Pearl M	October 28, 1941	.C.W.A.C.
Brick H. A	May 31, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Browne, O	October 25, 1939	Edmonton Regiment
Bryant, H. J. P	February 1, 1941	Canadian Provost Corps
Campbell, J. G	July 5, 1942	Edmonton Fusiliers, 3rd Battalion
Cragg, W. E	October 10, 1941	Anti-Tank Battery .
Craig, Ace	May 6, 1940	Royal Canadian Navy
Craig, Miss H. M	June 2, 1942	Women's Division, R.C.A.F.
Dalphond, M. H	June 22, 1940	R.C.A.F.
Fraser, C. M	September 22, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Gauthier, L. P	February 15, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Hereford, W. E	August 18, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Hinman, G. W	June 30, 1942	R.C.A.F.
Hutchison, J. A	October 27, 1939	R.C.A.F.
Keats, F. J	April 22, 1940	R.C.A.F.
Krause, R. F	September 19, 1939	61st Battery, R.C.A.
Langford, E	October 13, 1942	Basic Training Centre
Lashbrook, C. S. H	April 22, 1942	R.C.A.F.
Lavoie, A. J.	June 1, 1940	South Alberta Regiment
Longson, Burgess	July 29, 1940	4th Petrol, R.C.A.S.C.
Macomber, Ralph	August 16, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Magnetson, J. A	May 28 1941	R.C.A.F.
Maneluik, Miss L	June 2, 1942	Women's Division, R.C.A.F.
Marr, P. B	August 30, 1940	R.C.IN. V.R.
Manager F. M.	September 27, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Miller, Miss E. M	March 13, 1940	C.W.M.C.
MicCardell, W. H	January 3, 1942	R.C.A.F.
Mickee, R. M	January 3, 1774	R.G.A.F.

McKinnon, I. W	May 2, 1940	.R.C.A.F.
Newsome, R. T	September 21, 1940	.Royal Canadian Navy
Patrick, J. W	March 7, 1942	R.C.A.F.
Peart, A.	September 2, 1939	Edmonton Regiment
Pinkerton, H	December 11, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Raymond, W.	November 9, 1941	R.C.A.F.
Rees, D. B	November 23, 1940	.R.C.A.F.
Robertson, E. R	May 7, 1941	Anti-Tank Battery
	September 16, 1941	
Scott, C. W	May 12, 1942	R.C.A.F.
Shaver, E. P	January 31, 1940	Royal Canadian Navy
	October 31, 1939	
	May 28, 1941	
	March 16, 1942	
	July 28, 1941	
	May 16, 1942	
Strate, L. D	May 20, 1941	.R.C.A.S.C.
Sturrock, E. N	January 18, 1942	R.C.A.S.C.
Waikle, L. L	February 10, 1942,	Veterans Guard of Canada
Walker, D. R	August 15, 1940	R.C.A.F.
	July 11, 1942	
Young, D. J	September 7, 1940	.R.C.A.F.

Mention was made in last year's Report of the noticeable advancement which Wing Commander J. A. Hutchison and Lieutenant Commander E. P. Shaver, both of this Department, had achieved in their respective services.

Additional distinction has now come to Wing Commander Hutchison by the appearance of his name in the New Year's Honours List as a recipient of the O.B.E. The award, it is understood, was made as a result of extremely valuable service having been given in his administrative duties as Commanding Officer of No. 4 Initial Training School, R.C.A.F., in Edmonton. On March 3, 1943, he was again promoted, this time to rank of Group Captain. Shortly after this announcement was made, Group Captain J. A. Hutchison, O.B.E. was reported as having arrived overseas to take command of an operational unit.

The advancement of J. P. Alexander of this Department, who enlisted in the R.C.A.F. on July 1, 1940, should also be recorded. Mr. Alexander, on entering the Service, was given a commission with rank of Flying Officer. Promotions have followed and he is now a Squadron Leader.

Mention was also made in the last Report regarding the splendid record of Flight Lieutenant D. S. Florence, D.F.C., the official citation covering his decoration having been given. Flight Lieutenant Florence, though not a member of the Department staff at the time of his enlistment, had, nevertheless, been a member for a period of years at an earlier date.

Liutenant F. B. Marr, R.C.N.V.R., whose name appears on the Department's Active Service List, was reported on March 13, 1943, to have been one of the officers of the Canadian Corvette, H.M.C.S. Regina, when she engaged and sank an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean—the third enemy U-boat sunk by the Canadian Navy in those waters within recent months. The Regina captured over twenty members of the submarine's crew. Following this encounter, Lieutenant Marr returned to Canada and arrived in Edmonton on leave.

The sad news covering D. J. Young and J. G. Rogers, formerly members of this Department and later of the R.C.A.F., was given in the last Annual Report.

The official report from the Royal Canadian Air Force, relative to these two, reads as follows:—

"R61155 Sergeant D. J. Young lost his life on July 22nd, 1941, during flying operations near Mountain View, Ontario.

Pilot Officer J. G. Rogers (J15013) was reported missing after air operations on August 20th, 1941. His death has been presumed for official purposes as having occurred on that date."

This casualty list is now most regrettably added to by the name of F. W. G. Faunt, who resigned from the Department on June 14th, 1939, and later joined the R.C.A.F.

The official R.C.A.F. statement relative to this former member of the Department is given as follows:

"Pilot Officer F. W. G. Faunt (J8944) lost his life during air operations near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, on May 25th, 1942. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force on February 24th, 1941."

With reference to the report last year that Sergeant M. H. Dalphond, R.C.A.F., was officially reported missing on July 24, 1941, after air operations over enemy territory, and the later official report that he was interned in Vichy, France, and was known to be safe and well, further information may now be given.

It appears that Sergeant Dalphond made no less than three escapes from internment camps in France. The first two ended in his recapture, but the third was a success. By disguising himself as a peasant, he managed by bicycle and on foot, mostly on foot, to cross the Pyreneean frontier into Spain and eventually to arrive at Gibraltar. By the end of October, 1942, he was back in Edmonton.

This courageous and dramatic adventure followed his bailing out of a crippled bomber over France at a height of 15,000 feet. Pulling the rip cord of his parachute he discovered that nothing happened. By dragging out some of the silk he managed at 8,000 feet to release enough so that the wind could catch it and landed safely, though wounded with a bullet in his back. The remainder of the crippled bomber crew were not so fortunate. Two were reported killed and the others presumably were captured. A later report stated that one of them, a Wing Commander, subsequently escaped.

On February 6th, 1943, an official announcement was published from London to the effect that the Distinguished Flying Medal had been awarded to Sergeant Airgunner Melville H. Dalphond, of Morinville and Edmonton, for "gallantry and determination." This official recognition of the service he has given for his country is a very high honour, of which, amongst others, the Department has every reason to be proud.

The list of sixty strong will unquestionably be added to from time to time. Whilst the news from the various fronts has changed definitely for the better, it is well to remember that no man can say how long the war may yet go on.

The favourable news means a change for the United Nations at last—from the defensive to the offensive. An offensive, however, brings heavy casualties, and casualties demand reinforcements—in ever increasing numbers. The reserves will be called upon to supply them, following which, the history of the last war may be repeated, and some of the restrictions, which to so many have up to now stood in the way of enlistment, may be drastically removed. Should this materialize, and it may quite easily do so, it will mean a new drain on the ranks of industry, labour and staffs of governments. It is an eventuality which, because it may happen, should be anticipated.

To the former civil servants of this Department, now serving their country on land, sea and in the air, the sincerest wishes of their old friends in the Department are extended for their preservation, and for their safe return.

Provincial and School Lands Administration

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, V. A. WOOD

PROVINCIAL LANDS

The Federal Government's crop curtailment policy was continued during the year under review, and this Department again co-operated to the fullest extent by not accepting applications for cultivation leases except in cases where at least one-third of the total area had already been broken.

The Department was entitled to, and made application for, participation in the crop reduction bonus for all leases issued on provincial and school lands, and received a total payment for the same up to the end of the fiscal year amounting to \$14,476.10.

In central and northern Alberta, and particularly in the Peace River district, the grades of grain suffered considerably due to continued rain and cold weather between cutting and threshing. The average wheat yield for the province was 14 bushels per acre, 2 bushels per acre less than the previous ten year average. The wheat production for Alberta was approximately 25% less than the previous ten years.

The quota system of wheat deliveries was again in effect, but was much more satisfactory than last year. The quota raised rapidly and was finally removed altogether on December 2nd.

The Canadian Wheat Board remained in operation with a pegged price of 70c per bushel for wheat, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William.

During the fiscal year the preparing of leases and other documents for provincial lands within the Special Areas, also the collection of payments and crop shares, became a function of the Lands Division. The transactions carried out by this Division for the Special Areas are not enumerated in this report, but will be included, however, in future reports.

In order to assist settlers, the agricultural lease regulations were amended whereby a husband and wife, each having obtained an agricultural lease separated by a distance not greater than three miles, may complete the residence requirements by having their permanent residence on either of the agricultural leases.

On the first of April the collection of registration fees in connection with notifications for title became a function of this Division. The registration fee is remitted to the Registrar, Land Titles Office, with a letter of notification.

Land agencies were maintained at Calgary and Peace River. The Lethbridge agency was discontinued and a sub-agency was opened instead. Sub-agencies were also maintained at Bonnyville, Lac La Biche, Athabaska, Hines Creek and Grande Prairie. The Medicine Hat sub-agency was discontinued.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the field inspection staff:—

Requests for inspections outstanding as at April 1, 1941	804
Reports called for from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942	2,040
Reports received from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942	2,084
Reports outstanding, March 31, 1942	760

This work was carried on by 7 field inspectors.

The total revenue received for the fiscal year in connection with the administration of provincial lands amounted to \$145,981.43, as compared with \$125,544.35 during the previous year, showing an increase of \$20,437.08.

107

Details pertaining to this revenue may be found in the Accounting Division's section of this Report.

The filing systems of the different branches of the Department were amalgamated during the year, through which all letters addressed to the Department were received, and from which all outgoing letters were dispatched. During the fiscal year 156,664 letters were received, and 225,301 letters were dispatched. 3,464 new files were made, bringing the total numbr of files in use up to 155,699.

The stencil cutting was transferred to the Technical Division during the fiscal year and the translations for other Departments were discontinued.

The following statement will give some idea of the transactions of this Division during the fiscal year:—

Entries cancelled	794
Applications for patent received	
	1,369
Applications for patent on hand as at March 31, 1941	1.893
Sales granted	79
Agricultural leases in operation as at March 31, 1941	223
Applications received	280
Leases issued	200
Leases cancelled	134
Active leases as at March 31, 1942	289

During the year 265 soil reports were called for, and 243 were received, leaving a balance outstanding of 133 as at March 31, 1942.

ving a balance outstanding of 133 as at March 31, 1942.	
Assignments registered	22
Provincial Lands Cultivation and Grazing Leases: Leases in force as at March 21, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year Renewal six year leases issued Leases transferred from Tilley East Area	422 63 40 34
Leases cancelled during fiscal year	559 9 7
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	462
Accrued Area Leases: Leases in force as at March 31, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year Leases reinstated	414 68 2
	484
Leases cancelled	37
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	447
Mineral Surface Leases: Leases in force to end of March, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year	19 2
Leases cancelled during fiscal year	21 4
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	17
Fur Farming Leases: Leases in force as at March 31, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year	9 2
Leases cancelled during fiscal year	11 2
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	9
Townsite Leases: Leases in force as at March 31, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year	15
Leases cancelled during fiscal year	15 1
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	14
Licences of Occupation: Leases in force as at March 31, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year	92 15

Leases cancelled during fiscal years	6
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	101
Miscellaneous Leases: (Recreational, Irrigation Schemes, Church Sites, Exhibition Sites, Wharf Sites, Leases in force as at March 31, 1941 Leases issued during fiscal year	101
Leases cancelled during fiscal year	5
Leases in force as at March 31, 1942	106
Grazing permits issued Cultivation permits issued Hay permits issued Tons of hay cut Hay seizures (2½ tons)	1,398 60 1,183 8,600

The following statement gives the particulars concerning transactions in connection with long term grazing leases:

	rumber	Acreage
Leases in existence, April 1, 1941	1,433	1,996,034.85
Leases issued	141	344,399.10
Leases cancelled	91	266,115.02
Leases reinstated	8	3,672.34
Leases transferred to Tilley East Area	154	294,046.10
Area added to existing leases		892.04
Area withdrawn from existing leases		14,541.56

On March 31, 1942, there were in existence 1,645 long term leases, comprising an area of 2,358,387.85 acres.

SCIVINARI				
			Number	Area
Dominion	Leases		608	810,400.26
Provincial	Leases		1,037	1,547,987.59

SCHOOL LANDS

Order in Council, No. 436-37, appointing a Board to inquire into applications for compromise or adjustments in connection with the outstanding school lands' sales, was rescinded and a new Board was appointed under Order in Council No. 1772-41 on December 10, 1941, consisting of Mr. V. A. Wood, Director of Lands, Mr. J. W. Patrick, Acting Accountant and Mr. David Nicol, Clerk, Department of Lands and Mines.

June 30th was set as a shut-off date for application for the reinstatement of school lands' sales, cancelled between September 30, 1930 and December 31, 1936. In view of the fact, however, that some purchasers had not been notified, all parties eligible for reinstatement were notified and given a period of sixty days to make application for reinstatement.

A total of 394 applications for reinstatement of school lands' sales was received during the fiscal year. Two parties withdrew their applications. Six sales were reinstated. A total of 150 has been found ineligible for reinstatement, and the remainder have not as yet been dealt with.

Five Board meeting were held during the fiscal year and 40 cases were dealt with, in connection with which reductions were made as follows: Principal, \$114,773.57; Interest, \$95,616.72.

This makes a grand total of 2,399 cases dealt with to the end of the fiscal year, resulting in a total reduction being granted in the sum of \$2,745,597.87 on account of principal, and \$2,246,124.27 on account of interest.

There were 3 public auction sales of school lands during the year. At these sales, 845.3 acres were sold at a total price of \$5,821.17. A total of 84 sales was cancelled during the year, 29 by order in council and 55 by deeds of surrender. There were approximately 1,800 active school lands' sales as at March 31, 1942.

The total revenue collected from school lands was \$495,931.13, as compared with \$414,584.20 for the previous year, being an increase of \$81,346.93. Of

the total amount collected, \$226,747.10 was paid on account of principal and interest as compared with \$147,364.55 for the previous year, being an increase of \$79,382.55. A total of \$269,184.03 was collected from rentals, royalties, etc., as compared with \$267,271.14 for the previous year, an increase of \$1,912.89. The increase in revenue over the previous year is to some extent due to the wheat acreage reduction bonus paid to farmrs, and to the increased retail prices of livestock and grain.

stock and grain.	
Cultivation and Grazing Leases:	
Number of leases active as at March 31, 1941	1,655
Ten year cultivation and grazing leases issued	333
Area—62,898.24 acres	
Six year cultivation and grazing leases issued	21
Area—3,864 acres	
Number of cultivation and grazing leases cancelled	79
Area—14,921.76 acres	
Number of leases active as at the end of the fiscal year	1,930
School lands' assignments registered	76
School lands' grazing permits issued	2,072
Cultivation permits	35
Hay permits	304
Number of tons of hay cut	2,550
Hay seizures, 3—consisting of 19 tons.	

In the interests of centralization, the school lands' timber was transferred to the Forestry Division.

Forestry

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY, T. F. BLEFGEN

From the time war was declared in 1939, there has been a growing increase in the demand for shipments of lumber from the Dominion for building purposes overseas to restore havoc wrought by the bombing of Britain. Demands for lumber to crate implements of war and for use as containers for munitions and parts of planes, tanks, etc., have also been persistently increasing. The demand is especially for spruce. The texture of this wood lends itself very well for these purposes, especially for crating and containers for war materials to be shipped overseas from different parts of Canada and the United States. As a result the need for spruce lumber has been constantly on the increase.

In addition to this demand the call for products of the forest required for the building of barracks and military encampments, together with the erection of internment camps for the sheltering of many thousand of prisoners of war, has been very heavy.

The noticeable increase in passenger travel, the continual transportation of troops and the tremendous increase in freight which the railways have been called upon to handle have made for unprecedented expenditures in the maintenance of the Dominion's railways.

This all time peak traffic load has reflected in much larger requirements for cross ties. As more coal is required by the railways to move this heavy traffic, the demand for mine props and lower grade lumber for coal doors has also been very much increased.

Conditions directly attributable to the Dominion's war effort, therefore, have placed very heavy demands on the forest resources of the country.

The harvesting of the forest crop of Alberta has increased by nearly three hundred per cent over peacetime requirements. This increase would be even greater if it were not for the shortage of experienced woodsmen. The demand for material as it exists cannot be met owing to the shortage of labour. This shortage of experienced woodsmen has been brought about by enlistments and the drafting of men for the armed forces, and also by the migration of a considerable number of men, who usually earn their livelihood in the forests and saw-mills, to industrial areas, where jobs in war plants and other related work have proved more attractive, the inducement being higher wages and more steady employment.

It is realized by those conversant with the forest resources of this province that the present rate of depletion cannot be continued indefinitely, or even for a great number of years. With victory as the sole present objective, however, no restriction in the cutting of timber can as yet be made.

The great demand for forest products and the high price being paid have attracted a number of inexperienced would-be timber operators to the business. The majority of these seem to think that all they require is a small amount of capital and willingness to work in order to make a success of the venture, and reap great profits. They do not seem to consider that lack of experience, lack of ability to handle men, to lay out roads, to fell their timber and to take it to the mill to the best advantage are handicaps to success, nor that economical management is a paramount requisite for such success. The lack of these requisites, commonly known as experience, far out-weigh their one asset in willingness to work.

FORESTRY 31

The great number of applications from inexperienced operators has increased the work of the Department tremendously, as great difficulty is encountered in securing the required records, in the restriction of operations to areas allotted and to the enforcement of the timber regulations generally.

In the face of this definite increased demand for products of the forest, and the great difficulty in assisting inexperienced operators in starting, the majority of the Forestry staff have put forth Herculean efforts in keeping up their work as well as possible, and are to be heartily commended as a result. They are to be especially commended in such times as these when every hand is urgently required to help with the view to achieving the desired result of keeping this country free of Europe's tyrants, who are endeavouring to set back civilization by hundreds of years and bring about slavery.

The part the forest resources of the province is playing in the march toward victory can be readily seen. It is admittedly very difficult for legislators to look into the distant future. They have had ample opportunity, however, to obtain a proper appraisal of the value of Alberta's forests, not only for their watershed protection and tempering of the winds and climate, but also for their value in assisting to maintain the many demands of the Empire's main granary, as well as its chief arsenal.

In order to continue to meet these demands and to provide for rehabilitation after the war, a long distance view of the province's forest resources must be taken, and more assistance and equipment must be provided in order to preserve these resources, which are so vital to the country's industrial welfare.

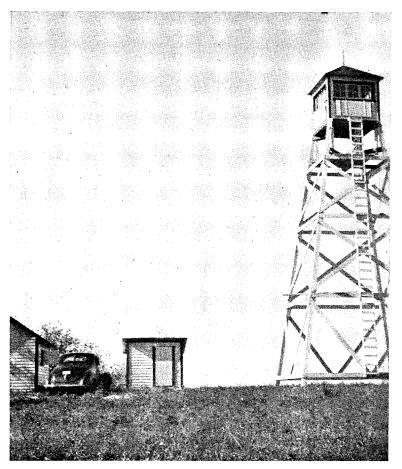
Forest Protection

In previous annual reports emphasis has been laid on the increasing fire hazard in the northern part of the province due to the extension of settlement and also due to the fact that the staff in this huge area is extremely small. It is by no means in keeping with the resources which exist therein, and the area each ranger is forced to cover is far greater than it is humanly possible for one man to accomplish and at the same time give to the forest areas the protection so badly needed.

During the year under review the ranger staff remained approximately the same as that of the previous year. Fortunately the fire hazard in most districts was not as great during the summer of 1941 as in the previous summer, owing to occasional showers and some heavy rains at opportune times. In the Peace River, Grande Prairie and Fort Vermilion districts the effect of the privilege of homesteading in outlying districts having come to an end is beginning to show materially, firstly by reason of the fact that promiscuous settlement on land is not allowed in areas where there are timber stands, and secondly that the area applied for must be inspected before an agricultural or cultivation lease is issued. This has a very decided tendency to eliminate a great number of the settlements in outlying districts on or adjacent to timber areas where only a meagre existence could be eked out.

The practice, carried out in the past, of an individual homesteader locating in a certain area, and in order to obtain neighbours, a school and other community life, deliberately setting fires in order to clear additional land so that more settlers would come in, has, it is hoped, passed for all time.

The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, assented to April 8th, 1941, is filling a long felt want, and the enforcement of this Act, in which splendid co-operation has been given by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has certainly had a very retarding effect on fires being started.

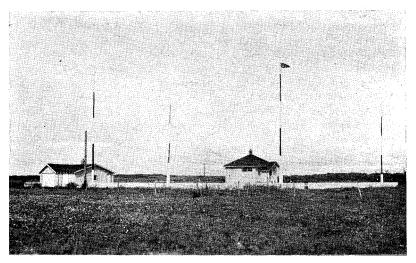


Look-out tower, Saskatoon Mountain, Grande Prairie District

Prosecutions under the Act have disclosed the contention made in former reports that there is a very definite lack of co-operation regarding fire prevention in sections populated by Central Europeans.

Fire Season.—During the winter of 1940-41 the snow-fall along the east slope of the Rocky Mountains was much below normal, and approximately the same as had fallen the year before. The only heavy snow-fall received was in the south-western part of the Crowsnest-Bow River Forest. In the Grande Prairie and Peace River country the weather was extremely moderate, with a medium snow-fall, somewhat below normal. Spring arrived early throughout the province. With heavy winds the snow disappeared rapidly.

There was every appearance of an early and extremely hazardous fire season. Heavy rains in the southern and northern part of the province, however, occurred. The situation was not so favourable though in the central section. It was possible to extinguish or control the usual settlers' fires that occurred in the area north and east of Rocky Mountain House and south and west of Edmonton, until an extremely high wind occurred on April 26th. This unfortunately drove small clearing fires entirely out of control, and one of the worst fire periods in the history of this section of the country was experienced.



Headquarters at Grande Prairie, showing poles for radio aerials

This period lasted for nearly a month, during which time all personnel of the service in the district and numerous crews of fire-fighters were engaged day and night in an endeavour to save settlements, timber areas and even life. One fatality occurred. The life of a watchman of one of the saw-mills was lost. Greatly regretted, however, as was this tragedy, there was reason for extreme gratitude that as a result of the diligence of the staff and the co-operation of the general public, the loss of life was not much greater.

Immediately after the fire in this area was brought under control, another very serious fire situation developed in the Athabaska Valley in the vicinity of Pass Creek and the Old Man River, which destroyed a great deal of timber. The extinguishing of this fire necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money.

One of the largest fires in that area, the Chickadee Slash Fire, was reported under control when only of medium size. A prolonged dry spell with high winds, however, fanned this fire out of control and before it was finally extinguished late in July, millions of feet of standing timber were destroyed. This break-out is attributable to inexperience on the part of the ranger who was handling the fire. It was not in a difficult location, but lack of experience led him to believe it was safe when surrounded by trenches.

Inexperience is one of the factors with which the Forest Service has been forced to contend since the outbreak of war, due to the fact that no one subject to military call may be employed, and a number of the men who have been in the Department for years, and who are experienced in fire fighting, have gone on active service. The result is the employment of less experienced and less competent men. This condition must continue for the duration of the war, and the best results in fire suppression efforts, therefore, cannot be expected.

The late summer was very favourable to forest protection and occasional rains occurred, with the result that the fall fire hazard did not materialize to any great extent. Although there was a moderate hazard until winter set in during the latter part of November, the fall hazard never became great in any section of the province.

At the end of the fire season the forest cover was in the best condition with regard to moisture that it has been in for a number of years. Muskegs were

partly filled and small creeks that had been dry in the fall of the year for the past several years had running water in them. Unless a hot dry season with strong winds is experienced the danger of a high fire hazard in the spring of 1942 will not be anticipated.

Fire Prevention.—One of the first duties of the Forest Service is the prevention of fires. Success in this work needless to say is the determining factor in the requirements of fire suppression.

Fires from natural causes are not readily subject to preventive control, but fires caused by man, which represent the greatest percentage in the province, year by year, are controllable.



Forest fire "crowning", Rocky Mountain House district

Education of the general public regarding the dangers of forest fire is a most important preventive measure. From time to time publicity is obtained through newspaper articles and radio broadcasts, which warn citizens of the hazardous conditions under which forests exist, and which issue the precautions necessary to be taken to insure safety. Splendid co-operation with the press and with the different radio stations throughout the province has been experienced, leaving nothing to be desired in this respect. Publicity of this nature, however, has not been as intensive as might be desired. This has been due to the lack of time on the part of the Forestry personnel for the preparation of articles and radio addresses.

FORESTRY 35

To offset this disadvantage, a very efficient form of publicity has been carried out continuously by direct contact between the field staff and persons using the forest areas for recreational and commercial purposes. In the Northern Alberta Forest District, where ranger districts are much larger, the personal contact is not as readily made, and, as a result, man caused fires in this area have been numerous.

Another hazard to be contended with, and which has been cited in previous reports, is that of trappers burning the grass along lakes and sloughs in order to more readily find muskrat runs; to which may be added the problem of winter campfires which are left improperly extinguished. Better success, however, is now anticipated in outlying districts when registered traplines are inaugurated in the areas outside of forest reserves.

BURNING PERMITS ISSUED, PROVIN By the Forest Services: Cypress Hills Crowsnest-Bow River Clearwater Brazeau-Athabaska		
By the Staff of the Forest Reserves Westlock Breton Carrot Creek Calling Lake Lace La Biche Slave Lake Peace River Grande Prairie	66 198 46 51 28 248	226
By the Staff of the Northern Alberta Fo	orest District	928
By Outside Agencies: Honorary Fire Guardians Fire Guardians in Municipal Districts Royal Canadian Mounted Police	169	
Sub-total		2,592
TOTAL		3,746
Forest	ated by Instituted by	Totals
Number of prosecutions	38 88 34 71	126 105

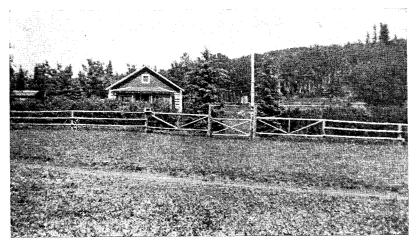
Fire Detection.—It is a pleasure to be able to report that progress is being made in the provision for fire detection throughout the Northern Alberta Forest District. During the season under review the Goose Mountain look-out was constructed on section 32, township 66, range 14, west of the 5th meridian, and similar equipment to that used in other look-out towers was installed. This adds one more to the proposed system that is being built. Although progress is slow, it is expected, if continuance of the work is allowed, to eventually have at least the most hazardous portions of the province covered by look-outs.

In addition to the completion of the Goose Mountain look-out, all cars operated by timber inspectors are equipped with two-way radio communication, with S.P.F. sets, which were introduced into the service several years ago, and which have proved so successful in the United States Forest Service.

The total number of radio equipped cars now operated by the Alberta Forest Service is sixteen, and although there are times when transmission and reception are not of the best, they have nevertheless been found to be very serviceable and greatly assist in speedier notification of fires as well as assisting in the expediting of other work.

During the fire season under review the resultant smoke from the large fires in this province, as well as from fires in Saskatchewan brought in by the northeast winds, and from British Columbia by west winds, made determination as to exact locality very difficult, and the visibility from a number of look-outs was cut at different times to a minimum. This resulted in some of the larger fires gaining considerable headway before it was possible to report them, and in some cases their discovery was made by ground patrols before they were visible to the lookout men, in spite of the size when first discovered.

The lack of visibility, by reason of smoke haze, is one of the factors with which all fire fighting organizations are forced to contend, and as yet no remedy has been found, other than constant vigilance. There is generally some period, however, during the day, either in the early morning or late evening, when observation improves.



Rangerstation at Jumping Pound, Bow River Forest

Fire Suppression.—The prolonged dry weather, which started during the first week in April and continued to the middle of July, brought about one of the highest fire hazards which has been experienced in the district from south of Rocky Mountain House to the Athabaska River valley.

Although the season throughout the province was unusually long, occasional showers occurred in other parts, in which the fire hazard did not at any time reach an extreme high.

It is desirable to point out once again that on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the forest reserves, occurrences and losses from fire were held to a minimum, accentuating the fact that in the smaller districts, vigilance and energy of the staff can produce very effective fire control.

Emphasis is once more laid on the fact that the continued good records in the Rocky Mountain and Cyprus Hills forest reserves are in a great part attributable to the splendid co-operation, and care with fire, given by those using the reserves for camping and recreational purposes.

During the fire season of 1941, 445 fires were dealt with, 304 being in the large or C and D classes, 81 in class B and the remainder, under 10 acres in extent, in class A.

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	СОМЕ	PARISC	N OF	FIRE L	OSSES	BY PE	RCENT	AGE			
Campers	1931 23.7 3.2 21.9 6.6	1932 52,8 5.3 17.1 4.5	1933 38.9 13.5 17.4 2.8	1934 35.4 11.7 17.9 5.0	1935 42.3 9.3 8.2 10.3	1936 38.3 9.7 11.7 4.0	1937 35.9 4.5 20.7 9.3	1938 27.4 3.6 14.6 4.2	1939 28.8 5.0 14.8 4.6	1940 26.0 4.8 12.2 6.7	1941 20.9 2.2 22.7 7.6
Lightning	.6 1.9	2.6	5.2 1.7	7.5 4.2	1.0	14.1 3.2	2.2	2.3	4.0 1.4	2.8	1.6 1.4
Incendiary Public Works	15.1 1.4	8,2	11.8	11.2	22.7	10.1	13.5	14.6	9.8 .6	8.9	10.8
Unclassified	1.5	1.6 6.3	7.3	2.5 3.3	2.1 2.1	2.0 6.5	7.2 5.6	9.0 22.1	13.4 17.6	16.9 21.1	8.8 23.8
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	5	Sub-total									24
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Number of acres b	urned:										_
Slashing or old Timber land											
Young growth Non-forested .										3,542 1,341	.5
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Loss:											
Timber Young growth Forest products									\$	15,951. 1,783.	

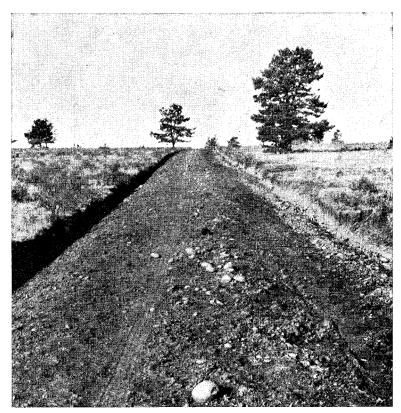
					-								Monthly Distribution	y Dist	tributic	'n				-	Fires Inside	- d-	Fires	Fires Outside
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Railways	10.	4.	10	:=:	321	7.9	15,	5,089	=		1	11	12	œ	77	-		_		-	5 4,020	20	30	1,069
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Per cent 13.5 18.2 32.1 36.2	13.5	18.2	32.1	36.2					<u>.</u> _	4.	<u>.</u>	59.1	51.5	5.51		0.7		· -	4.	4.	y. 		77.1	

	·					AN	NUAL SUM	MARY OF F	OREST FI	RE LOSSES	, ALBERTA-	—CALEND	AR YEAR, 19	941								
	}			LAN	DS AFFECT	ΓED							. 1	LOSS					SUPP	RESSION C	OSTS	
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FIRE CAUSES	CLASS	otal ublic, Acres	rivate, Acres	otal, Acres	Merchantable Timber, Acres	Cut-over Timber, Acres	Young Growth, Acres	Not Forested, Acres	w-timber,	Other, Cords	epreciation	Saw-timber, M.ft.B.M.	Other, Cords	550	oss of Timber	ss of Young rowth	Loss of Other Property	otal Loss	inger Service	Other Expenditures	[otal	Burning Permits Issued
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TOTALS	13 4 4 1 2	4,497		4,497	627 1/2		3,609½	260		3,000	\$1,500.00	345 ½	2,028	\$ 2,144.75	\$ 3,644.75	\$ 11,787.50		\$ 15,432.25	868,40	1,826.56	2,694.96	
		'		·		~	`	FIRES	OUTSID	E FOREST	RESERVES		<u>, </u>			<u> </u>				<u>'</u> -	<u></u>	
Campers Smokers Settlers Railways Lightning Incendiary Industrial Operations Unclassified Unknown Public Works	1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	942½ 1 680 8 80,645¼ 6 8,741 75,916	2,090 1,302 31,106 ½ 126 ½ 5,348 370 13,049	394,648 5,831 194,157½ 1,069 680 85,993¼ 8,744¾ 76,286 583,473 45	103,952½ 4,615 23,023 160 22,467 1,470¼ 14,692 201,630	11,885 11,885 1,974 1,733½ 4,700 7,685	138,599 608 61,012 193½ 420 45,226¼ 4,540 34,235½ 200,358 45	145,608½ 608 98,237½ 100 16,326 1,001 22,658½ 173,800	965 13,948 7,575 2,561 4,361 14,300	14,470 49,310 34,700 20,000	\$ 1,015.00 35,010.50 	12	626,451 \$ 22,321 167,484 800 144,045 4,340 101,210 838,848	304,645.50 11,061.25 102,739.75 300.00 91,786.25 3,713.00 72,264.35 427,004.10	11,061.25 137,750.25 300.00 104,436.25 4,213.00 72,264.35 435,804.10	77,339.50 793.75 400.00 73,870.87 7,450.00	5,813.75 75.00 3,473.25 3,250.00 2,600.00 19,501.00	\$ 551,894.25 11,871.00 220,903.50 868.75 700.00 181,780.37 14,913.00 126,992.85 925,623.46	1,909.01 85.83 1,336.81 33.10 26.62 985.01 70.79 823.53 2,484.19 3.65	3 34,275.68 \$ 656.46 26,740.49 144.72 174.25 20,066.47 1,721.27 8,904.55 65,401.18 1,949.96	36,184.69 742.29 28,077.30 177.82 200.87 21,051.48 1,792.06 9,728.08 67,885.37 3.65 1,949.96	
TOTALS	47 77 139 160 42	1,297,531 3/4	53,395¾	1,350,927½	372,009 3/4	34,465 ½	485,2371/4	459,215	43,710	118,480	\$ 57,975.50	201,6741/2	1,905,499	1,013,514.20	81,071,489.70	\$928,944.48	\$35,113.00	\$2,035,547.18	7,758.54	\$160,035.03	167,793.57	
							F	IRES WITHI	N AND	WITHOUT	FOREST R	ESERVES				<u>-</u>		<u></u>				
Campers Smokers Settlers Railways Lightning Incendiary Industrial Operations Unclassified Unknown Public Works	1 2 3	4,962½ 7 688 8 80,645¼ 6 8,741 75,916	2,090 1,302 31,106 ½ 126 ½ 5,348 3 ¾ 370 13,049	394,868 5,842 194,157½ 5,089 688 85,993¼ 8,744¼ 76,286 583,711 45	103,962 ½ 4,615 ½ 23,023 495 160 22,467 1,470 ¼ 14,692 201,752 ¼	6,488 11,885 1,974 1,733 ½ 4,700 7,685	138,619 608 ½ 61,012 3,718 ½ 428 45,226 ½ 4,540 34,235 ½ 200,413 ½ 45	145,798½ 618 98,237½ 875½ 100 16,326 1,001 22,658½ 173,860	965 13,948 7,575 2,561 4,361 14,300	14,470 49,310 3,000 34,700 20,000	\$ 1,015.00 35,010.50 1,500.00 12,650.00 500.00 8,800.00	52,179 12 8,051 225 15,206 1,500 6,328½ 118,518½	626,461 \$ 22,325 167,484 2,000 802 144,045 4,340 101,210 838,860	304,649.25; 11,064.25; 102,739.75; 1,950.00; 301.50; 91,786.25; 3,713.00; 72,264.35; 427,190.60;	\$ 305,664.25 11,064.25 137,750.25 3,450.00 301.50 104,436.25 4,213.00 72,264.35 435,990.60 Miscella	813.50 77,339.50 12,418.75 418.75 73,870.87 7,450.00 52,128.50	5,813.75 75.00 3,473.25 3,250.00 2,600.00 19,501.00	\$ 551,948.00\\ 11,877.70\\ 220,903.50\\ 15,943.75\\ 720.25\\ 181,780.37\\ 14,913.00\\ 126,992.85\\ 925,899.96\\ \tag{925,899.96}	2,010.04 159.20 1,336.81 387.86 93.87 985.01 70.79 823.53 2,756.18 3.65	34,361.83 \$ 663.11 26,740.49 1,721.15 202.25 20,066.47 1,721.27 8,904.55 65,530.51 1,949.96	36,145.84 822.31 28,077.30 2,109.01 296.12 21,051.48 1,792.06 9,728.08 68,286.69 3.65 1,949.96	
TOTALS	60 81 143 161 44	1,302,028¾	53,395 ¾	1,355,4241/2	372,637 1/4	34,465 1/2	488,846¾	459,475	43,710	121,480	\$ 59,475.50	202,020	1,907,527 \$	1,015,658.95	31,075,134.45	\$940,731.98	\$35,113.00	\$2,050,979.43	8,626.94	161,861.59		
1									SUMMARY	BY DIVIS	SIONS						·		!			
N.A.F.D.* Clearwater Crowsnest-Bow Brazeau-Athabaska Cypress Hills	7 1 1	1,229,619½ 13 62,053¼ 9 50 10,306	43,164 9,591¾ 640	1,272,783 ½ 71,645 50 10,946	366,490 5,443 ¼	24,475½ 9,980 10	466,835 17,951 ¾ 20 4,040	414,983 38,270 30 6,192	39,459 4,251 	75,480 43,000 3,000	\$ 28,863.00 29,112.50 1,500.00	196,189½ 5,417 413½	1,883,304 \$ 22,014 2,209	997,001.83 16,382.50 2,274.62	\$1,025,864.83 45,495.00 3,774.62 Miscella	30,546.87 50.00	4,140.00	\$1,954,675.44 80,181.87 50.00 16,072.12	7,017.00 \$ 697.74 114.81 797.39	(149,963.30 \$ 7,796.06 65.25 2,087.02 1,949.96	156,980.30 8,493.80 180.06 2,884.41 1,949.96	
TOTALS	60 81 143 161 44	1,302,028 ¾	53,395 ¾	1,355,424½	372,637 1/4	34,465 1/2	488,846¾	459,475	43,710	121,480	 \$ 59,475.50 	202,020	1,907,527	1,015,658.95	81,075,134.45	\$940,731.98	\$35,113.00	\$2,050,979.43	8,626.94	\$161,861.59	170,488.53	

^{*}N.A.F.D.-Northern Alberta Forest District

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES AND BURNT OVER AREA FROM 1931 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE

Year	Total No	o. Total Acreage	Not Forested	Net Acreage
1931	622 379	604,876.12 136,117.89	209,064.75 68.253.42	395,811.37 67,864.47
1933	288	93,765	30,955.88	62,809.12
1934 1935	240 97	58,870 6,319.75	21,656.5 3,267.75	37,213 .5 3,052
1936 1937	248 375	204,454 835,259	46,534 155,069,5	157,920 680,189.5
1938	521 499	1,758,345.5	842,384 159,774,5	915, 961.5 269.364.75
1940	313	474,244.25	108,597.5 459.475	365,646.75 895,949,5
1941	445	1,355,424.5'	\$2,105,032,80	3.851.782.46

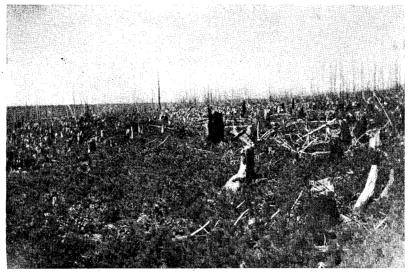


Fire-guard roads, Cypress Hills Forest

Radio.—In preparation for the fire season of 1941 in the Northern Alberta Fire District, the nine radio equipped lookouts were checked as to the service-ability of their equipment. They were all in operation by the 25th of April.

During the spring and early summer all cars operated by timber inspectors were equipped with two-way radios. This brought the number of radio-equipped two-way "talkie" cars operated by the Forest Service to sixteen. Additional portable equipment was purchased and distributed, bringing the total of this class of equipment to fifty-seven sets throughout the province.

In order to take care of the increased coverage from the main station in Edmonton, additional two radio frequency channels were constructed to conform



Reproduction of lodgepole pine, Cypress Hills Forest

with the original design and were added to the existing transmitter. This addition provides a band switching five channel transmitter at the Edmonton office, enabling all headquarters stations in the province to be contacted direct from the Edmonton office.

The same difficulty is being encountered in securing necessary replacements and new equipment for radios that is being experienced in other provincial services and by commercial enterprises. This shortage is due, of course, to priorities, and to preferences the armed forces have over others. As previously mentioned, the difficulty of obtaining trained personnel is also a problem of the communication system.

The new look-out, known as the Goose Mountain look-out, was constructed on the location already stated and was placed in operation on August 19th.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Provincial Forest Reserves.—Timber disposal from the forest reserves exceeded that of the previous season, and revenue in this respect showed a marked increase.

The administration of pastures, drift fences, oil well drilling sites, trappers' cabins, etc., was carried out with practically the same volume of business as that of previous years.

Demands for mining timber of all classes were very much in evidence, and the Crowsnest area was severely taxed. The few remaining stands of dry timber that are readily accessible to the mines are being rapidly depleted, and it is becoming more and more necessary that timber suitable for mining use be hauled from greater distances.

FORESTRY 4

TIMBER CUT UNDER PERMIT, ALBERTA FOREST RESERVES-FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

	Cypress Hills	Crowsnest Bow Rive	Clearwate	Brazeau- Athabask	Totals
Number of permits	297	227	25	30	579
Fuelwood, dry (cords)	832	1,768	55	49	2,704
Fuelwood, green (cords)		13		44	57
Mine timber, dry (lineal feet)		748,814		55,600	804,414
Mine timber, green (lineal feet)			42,450		42,450
Lagging (cords)		14			14
Lagging (lineal feet)		542,400	17,500		559,900
Fence posts	22,060	7,292	1,250	36	30,638
Sawlogs (F.B.M.)	4,000		4,500.000		4,822,407
Round timber (pieces)	14,943	17,657	199	200	32,999
Round timber (lineal feet)		18,043	1,708	220	19,971
Telephone poles (pieces)		350			350
Tram ties (lineal feet)		400	*******		400

TIMBER OPERATIONS ON FOREST RESERVE TIMBER SALES—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

	Crowsnest- Bow River	Clearwater	Brazeau- Athabaska	Totals
Number of active operations	23	5	17	45
Lumber, feet, board measure	9,865,487	684,219	3,200,115	13,749,821
Railway ties	***********	40,725	102,118	142,843
Piling	7,265	13,400		20,665
Mine timber, lineal feet	370,907	691,388	967,853	2,030,148
Lagging, lineal feet	274,014	34,350		308,364
Building logs and culvert timber, lineal feet	. ,		1,650	1,650
Fence posts	1,546	*********	50	1,596
Fuelwood, cords	343	**********	100	443
Tramway ties, number			2,054	2,054
Poles	785			785
Rails	625			625

Provincial Lands.—As pointed out in the first part of this report, the demand for forest products has reached an all-time high, and this is reflected in the revenue that has been obtained.

Although the prices did not increase in the same proportion they did during the war years of 1914-18, a slight increase has been allowed by the Timber Controller, which takes care in part of the increased living costs, and allows for a reasonable profit. Demands for dry seasoned lumber exceed the supply, and if it were not for the ceiling prices set by the Timber Controller, prices of lumber would jump skyward. The problem now confronting timber operators is the shortage of labour.

Regulations for the disposal of lumber on provincial lands are working out quite satisfactorily, and it is pleasing to be able to report that the regulations now authorizing the securing of larger areas containing more timber—to insure greater permanency and longer tenure of operation—have met with general approval.

During the year under review the administration of the timber on school lands was transferred to this Division from the School Lands Division. The following tables summarize the timber business transacted at Head Office for the Edmonton office, and also at the land agencies at Calgary and Peace River.

IN THE EDMONTON DISTRICT AND IN THE CALGARY AND PEACE RIVER LAND AGENCIES STATEMENT OF TIMBER OPERATIONS FOR 1941-42 ON PROVINCIAL LANDS

(a) OPERATIONS ON LICENCE TIMBER BERTHS:	Head Office Edmonton District	Calgary Agency	Peace River Agency	Totals
Number of active operations Lumber, feet, board measure Railway ties Mine timber, lineal feet Lath	51 111,636,717 101,462 3.512.050	8 9,065,032 2,360,598		59 120,701.49 101,462 2,360,598 3,512.050
Building logs, lineal feet Fuelwood, cords Lagging, lineal feet Snow fence lath	5,780	63 ½ 86,442		5,780 63 ½ 86,442 364,290
(b) OPEKALIONS ON LIMBER PERMIL BERLIFIS: Number, feet, board measure Railway ties Mine timber, lineal feet	196 78,658,887 546,197 736,050	35 9,263,329 43,216 114,604 47,450		231 87,922,216 589,413 114,604
Lagging, lineal feet Telegraph and telephone poles, lineal feet Building logs and culvert timber, lineal feet Fuelwood, cords Shingles Fence posts	2,465 24,100 3,246 294,000 1,783	389,644		2,465 2,465 2,4100 2,9100 3,967 294,000 1,783
(c) OPERATIONS UNDER SPECIAL TIMBER PERMITS: (Sec. 68 of the Timber Regulations) Number of active operations Number, feet, board measure Railway ties Pilling, lineal feet Mine timber, jineal feet	318 15,691,994 184,171 3,986 7,740	48 2,556,732 27,225		366 18,248,726 211,396 3,986 7,740
Lagging, lineal feet Telegraph and telephone poles, lineal feet Building logs and culvert timber, lineal feet Fence posts Fuelwood, cords Shingles Lath Birch veneer, 1bs.	2,000 23,460 2,444 810 205 259,400 4,340,407	14,160		2,000 37,620 2,444 810 259,440 1,741,255 4,340,407

	1,970	73,848	907,350	33,925	950	10,102,398	202,680	26,066	396,705	7,915	2,300	272,500	304	09	10,000
	685	41,433			950	3,646,012	66,450	45,316	246,000	1,471		175,000	132	***************************************	
	169	10,996	816,500	4,000		145,834	47,890	430	5,130	1,973	909		39		
	1,116	21,419	90,850	29,925		6,310,552	88,340	30,320	145,575	4,471	1,700	97,500	133	09	10,000
*(d) PROVINCIAL LANDS TIMBER PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING THE CUTTING OF MATERIAL SHOWN HEREUNDER:	Number of permits issued	Building logs, lineal feet	Mining timber, lineal feet	Telephone poles	Piling, lineal feet	Lumber, feet, board measure	Fence posts	Roof poles	Fence rails	Fuelwood, cords	Railway ties	Shingles	Shingle bolts, cords	Lath bolts	Lath

*The figures shown under this heading are the amounts authorized to be cut. The amounts actually cut under this heading are not available.

STATEMENT OF TIMBER OPERATIONS FOR 1941.42 ON SCHOOL LANDS IN THE EDMONTON DISTRICT AND IN THE CALGARY AND PEACE RIVER LAND AGENCIES

(3) OBEDATIONS ON TIMBED DEDMIT REPTHS.	Head Office Edmonton District	Calgary Agency	Peace River Agency	Totals
Number of active operations Lumber, feet, board measure Railway ries Lath	10,558,839 10,6666 327,250	3,311,845		24 13,870,684 16,666 1,117,750
(b) OPERATIONS UNDER SPECIAL TIMBER PERMITS: (Section 25(g) of the Timber Regulations) Number of active merations	7.	Ä		2
Lumber, feet, board measure Railway ties Mine timber, fineal feet Finalmood or fineal feet	1,465,793 18,218 11,566	973,896		2,439,689 22,743 11,566
Birth Vener, Ibs. *(c) SCHOOL LANDS TIMBER PERMITS ISSUED AUTHORIZING THE CUTTING OF MATERIAL SHOWN HEREUNDER.	451,615	2		451,615
Number of permits issued Building logs Mining timber Teleptone poles	245 6,858 23,000 600	2,600	26	294 9,458 23,000 600
Piling, lineal feet Lumber, feet, board measure Fumber, feet, board measure Roof poles	270 353,439 9,720 300	35,000 4,150 75	000'66	270 487,439 13,870 375
Fenewood, cords Fulwood, cords Mine ties Shingles Shingle bolts, cords	733 1,328 1,500 8,000 2	138	26	733 1,492 1,500 8,000

*The figures shown under this heading are the amounts authorized to be cut. The amounts actually cut under this heading are not available.

SUMMARY OF TIMBER OPERATIONS ON PROVINCIAL AND SCHOOL LANDS, 1941-42
PROVINCIAL LANDS
SCHOOL LANDS

		ROVINCIAL	L LANDS		DS SCI	SCHOOL LAND	S	FORE	FOREST RESERVES	/ES
	Licence Timber Berths	Permit Timber Berths	Special Section 68	Other Permits	Permit Timber Berths	Special Section 25 (g)	Other Permits	Timber Sales	Timber Permits	Totals
Number of active operations Lumber, feet, board measure	12	∞	366	1,970	13,870,684	2,439,689	294 487,439	13,749,821	7.0	3,621
Kallway ties Piling lineal feet Mine timber lineal feet		504.78	3,986 9,740 9,740	950 950	10,000	11 566	270	142,845 20,665 238,512		1,086,823 25,871 7,662,220
Telegraph and telephone poles, lin. ft.		2,465	37,620	33,925			600	1 650		83,360
Fence rolls		1.783	810	396,705 202,680			733	625 1.596		398,063
Roof poles Fuelwood, cotds		3,967	220	76,066			375	443		76,441
Mine ties, number Shingles			259,440	272,500			1,500 8,000			1,500
Shingle bolts, cords Lath Lath snow fence	3,512,050	1,158,500	1,741,255	10,000	1,117,750		2			309 7,539,555 364,290
Lath bolts, cords Tramway ties				09				2,054		2,454
Round timber pieces Birch veneer, 1bs.			4,340,407			451,615		785	32,999	33,784 4,792,022
Number of inspection reports submitted by timber inspectors Number of timber seizures made										2,488

GRAZING

In 1938 it was necessary to reduce the carrying capacity of various ranges throughout the southern reserves, with a view to bringing back the grass cover and obtaining better forage conditions. This situation was brought about by the cycle of dry years which had reduced moisture and vegetation on the land to a serious extent.

The increased moisture made it possible to slightly increase the carrying capacities in 1939, 1940 and again in 1941. In the spring of 1941 the early precipitation was light, but sufficient moisture was received to keep the top soil damp. This condition lasted throughout the months of April and May, while during the month of June heavy showers fell every few days. Early spring grass was a bit slower than usual in starting, but once started the growth was fast and rank, with the result that, as a whole, the forage crop was considered slightly better than in the previous year.

Practically all stock leaving the grazing areas in the fall was in excellent condition, the exception being a few that were grazed in higher altitudes where the season is very short. This was not, however, due to a shortage of grass, but rather to the shortness of the season in these areas, which did not permit the stock sufficient time to put on the required weight before they were removed.

The ranges in all districts were reported in excellent condition with reserve forage available, and no over-grazing was reported.

The market for cattle was excellent throughout the year, and prices showed a substantial increase over those paid for the past number of years. On the fall market fat steers brought as much as \$8.50 per hundred pounds, fat cows \$80.00 per head and calves \$30.00 per head.

The market for horses was fair, with prices ranging from \$60.00 to \$75.00 per head. The market for heavier horses, however, showed no improvement over previous years; in fact there was very light demand for this class of stock.

GRAZING	STATEMENT_	-ALBERTA	FOREST	SERVICE	1941-42

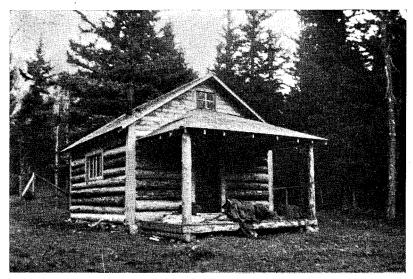
GRAZING STATEMENT-	-ALBER	TA FO	REST SE	ERVICE,	1941-42	
Forest			No. of Permits	No. of Horses		No. of Sheep
Cypress Hills			39 284	411 1,799		4,735
Clearwater Brazeau-Athabaska			48 108	548 574	210 81	10
TOTALS			479	3,332	22,451	4,745
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT	Γ, GRAZ	ZING—	ALBERT	FORES	Γ SERVICE	
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 1936	1937
		606 20,086	493 20,230		533 497 25,097 23,407	18,921
Number of horses	3,417 4,379 1938	3,377 7,465 193	3,185 6,705	3,078	4,114 5,44	3,174
Number of permits	437 22,280	4	82	435	941 Totals 497 5,482 451 236,287	Average 498.4
Number of horses Number of sheep	3,024 4,791		31 3,	194 3,	332 32,867 745 54,731	21,480.6 2,987.9 4,975.5

IMPROVEMENTS

The continuance in shortage of funds, existing through the past several years, has forced the reduction of construction, such as buildings, new telephone lines, roads and other structures, to an absolute minimum. It was possible, however, to make some progress each year in the construction of certain buildings which required renewal, together with the carrying out of extensive repairs.

Although the season was very favourable to fire suppression, it was necessary to spend a great deal of time in fire patrol, and there was a long hazardous period during which it was necessary to keep constant vigilance.

FORESTRY 49



Stop-over cabin, Sentinel district, Bow River Forest



Tourist shelter, Livingstone district, Crowsnest Forest

The same amount of ranger labour, as was available last year, could not be expended in maintenance and new construction work. In the Crowsnest-Bow River Forest, however, a substantial start was made on the Aura ranger station house. The work done covered the building of the log walls, sheeting and part shingling of the roof, laying the first floor and constructing the verandah. A garage was constructed of logs at the Big Horn ranger station, and a new stable was constructed at the Elbow ranger station.

A Fisheries cabin, to accommodate Fisheries' officers and to store equipment at the Kananaskis administration site, was completed during the period under review.

A cabin was completed on the Clearwater forest, at the head-quarters site of the Clearwater district, for the accommodation of the assistant forest ranger.

The James River cabin, located on the east half of section 1, township 34, range 8, west of the 5th meridian, was erected, and a building, $20' \times 26'$ started last season as quarters for the assistant ranger of the district was nearly completed. A new garage was constructed on the site of the Red Deer ranger station.

On the Brazeau-Athabaska forest two cabins were erected, being the Leyland cache for the purpose of storing equipment and for providing a place for repairs. This cache was erected on section 8, township 47, range 23, west of the 5th meridian on the Leyland ranger station grounds. The Yellowhead cache for the same purpose was erected adjacent to the Yellowhead cabin on section 2, township 50, range 23, west of the 5th meridian. In addition to these cabins, a number of small buildings and sheds was erected.

It becomes increasingly difficult to maintain the large number of buildings with the small sums that are appropriated for this purpose. As the condition of buildings is often taken as a criterion of the industry, prosperity and character of the occupants in normal life, every effort should be made to keep government buildings in first class repair. With constantly decreasing appropriations, however, this becomes more and more difficult. The effort to do all that is possible with the funds available is, however, continued, with the ever present hope that at some time more money will be appropriated.

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NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS:		IMPR	OVEM	ENT	IMPROVEMENT STATEMENT	AENT									
Forest	səsnoH	Garages, Sheds, etc.	Fences	Fields (breaking in acres)	Water Vapply Systems	Barns and Stables	esnongslaT (sslim)	Corrals	Sridges	Look-out Towers	zlisaT (zsliM)	Cabins	Fireguard Roads (Miles)	Tourist	-ləseiM enoənel
Cypress Hills Gownest Bow River Glarwater Brazeau Athabaska	5	www.4				:: - ::::	1,5	3 24	11111		4.5	14 7			13
TOTALS	7	15	4		:		1.57	28		:	48.9	∞			13
MAINTENANCE PROJECTS:															
Forest	essnoI-I	Cabins	Barns and Stables	renonqeleT (Religion)	elie1T (esliM)	Roads (Miles)	Fences	Corrals	Water Systems	Garages, Sheds, etc.	Look-out Towers and Cabins	Spuno19	Hay Meadows & Pastures	Ferries	-Miscel- suosnal
Cypress Hills Cowsnet Bow River Bow River Attabaska Clearwater	780474	1 12 12 15 10	17.21 [2	8 161 284.5 197.1 88.6	248 499 273 505 831	141 107.5 5 29 44	1 19 20 7 7	1422 1	H 4 80 C	4000010	2 20	16 17 7 7 7	49 4		777
TOTALS	26	46	16	950.7	950.7 2,356	326.5	19	13	15	32	 v	39	15	-	6

NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS:

IMPROVEMENTS—STATEMENT OF MAN-DAYS WORKED

Forest	ResuoH	Garages, Sheds, etc.	Fences	Fields (breaking) esros ni	Water Sailqqud	relephones (səlim)	Corrals	Barns and Stables	Bridges	Look-out Towers	slis1T (səlim)	Snids	Pireguard sbaoA (salim)	Tourist Stoves	-ləseiM suoənsi
Clearwater Cypress Hills Bow River Brazeau Growsnest	157	9.5 34.5 57.5 146 246.5	55.5			1 4 7	23	: :2 : : :			28 16 70 70	134.5			0,
TOTALS	157	494	55.5	:	:	11	50	94	:		121	275.5	i	:	70

MAINTENANCE PROJECTS:		-													
Forest	Houses	Cabins	Barns and Stables	Telephones (miles)	elisaT (eslim)	Roads (miles)	Fences	Corrals	Water Seilgqud	Garages, Sheds, Etc.	Look-out Towers and Cabins	Grounds	Hay Meadows & Pastures	esi119H	-ləzeiM suoənsi
Clearwater Cypress Hills Cypress Hills Athors River Athors as Brazeau Crowsnest	48.5 33 27 39.5 47.5	9.5 34 85.5 60	18 6 6 7 5 5.5 11.5	261.5 49 235.5 84.5 199 258.5	300.5 312 289 325 127.5	108.5 443 6 109.5	148 8.5 264 36.5 63 172.5	11.5 21 3 3 23.5	18.5 21 5.5 11.5	17 13.5 6.5 12.5 15.	30.5	67 8.5 64 35.5 19.5 46.5	10.5 17 26 26 21.5	10	111.511.5
TOTALS	270	196	59.5	59.5 1,088	1,354	299	692.5	53	5.95	84	40.5	241	75.5	10	46

FORESTRY

PUBLICITY

It is regretted that it becomes necessary to report again the inability to make any substantial progress in the matter of publicity. The press and different radio stations have given splendid co-operation by inserting news items and by making announcements over the air regarding fire hazards, but lack of staff has not permitted the required time to prepare and deliver addresses and to write articles.

Publicity is an extremely important phase of fire prevention. Although the forests which are being protected belong to the public, and it is their definite duty to protect them, human nature is so constituted that it must be repeatedly reminded of this duty in order that a proper sense of responsibility may be maintained.

NURSERY AND TREE DISTRIBUTION

Continued progress is being made in tree nursery work at the Oliver Mental Institute and the Fort Saskatchewan and Lethbridge gaols. The progress being made is very gratifying, as information gained from year to year is being constantly added to in the knowledge of different exotic trees which can be successfully propagated in this province. This knowledge will be invaluable when funds are available for reforestation. It will then be possible to plant certain trees, which have been tested to this climate, and which are more valuable for all purposes than some of the native species. In this way the existing forests will not only be improved, but it will also be possible to plant denuded lands with trees which will eventually produce more valuable forest products.

While engaged in these experiments, the distribution of trees throughout the province was carried out as in former years. Reports are received from time to time commending this service that is being rendered, as well as the healthy condition of the transplants. With benefits being derived by some of the earlier planters, an ocular example being provided, more farmers are taking advantage of the opportunity for planting trees, which year by year is offered by this service.

Tree Distribution.—The following species and quantities were given and sent out from Oliver in the spring of 1942:—

Transplants:		
White Spruce (Picea glauca)	33,710	
Lodgepole Pine (Pinus murrayana)	9,885	
Red Pine (Pinus resinosa)	5,900	
Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)	12,645	
Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa)	13,955	
Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga mucronata)	11,160	
Siberian Larch (Larix sibirica)	2,538	
White Oak (Quercus alba)	1,795	
Red Oak (Quercus rubra)	2,040	
American Elm (Ulmus americana)	930	
·		94,558
Cuttings:	15 500	
Laurel Leaf Willow (Salix pentandra)	15,599	
Golden Willow (Salix vitellina)	14,390	
North-west Poplar (Populus)	10,925	40,914
Seedlings:		40,714
Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea pungens)	400	
White Spruce (Picea glauca)	45,000	
Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis)	200	
Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga mucronata)	200	
Jackpine (Pinus Banksiana)	500	
	. ——	46,300
Ornamental Species:	10	
Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)	10	
Birch (Betula alba)	59	
Flowering Almond (Prunus triloba)	93	
Ginnalian Maple (Acer ginnala)	29	
Silver Maple (Acer Saccharinum)	3	
Honeysuckle (Lonicera ciliosa)	77	
Red Elderberry	38	
Regosa Rose Bushes	17	
Eastern Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)	5	
Weeping Birch	6	
Mountain Ash (Pyrus americana)	2	
Mock-orange (Syringa-Philadelphus Lewisii)	28	
Plum (Prunus nigra)	8	
Hawthorne (Crataegus)	104	
Horse Chestnut (Hippocastanum)	100	
Spirea	100	
Basswood (Tilia americana)	200	
Lilacs (Syringa japonica)	200	707
		783
		182,555

MILEAGE TRAVELLED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE ALBERTA FOREST SERVICE

FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

. [246,740.5 107,249 64,898 50,214 5,592 20,360 34,516	569.5
Totals		2,464 529,569.5
Other	551 60 518 1,335	2,464
Railway	9,804 980 717 2,756 2,410 2,165	779 18,832
Plane	235	
Motorboat	5,301.5	5,318.5
Rowboat	625	625
Sons	1,212	1,212
otuA	123,021 65,009 39,466 19,843 4,720 16,360 18,449	23,308 286,868
Speedet	17,275	
BrivinG	18,733.5 3,486 3,205 1,774 46 218 5,737	33,199.5
*Jbbs2	35.108 34.063 15,321 16,860 764 12 3,266	51,569.5 105,394
Foot	34,874.5 3,694 4,815 4,459 62 298 3,367	
Divisions	Northern Alberta Forest District Crowsnest-Bow River Forest Glearwater Forest Brazeau-Athabaska Forest Cypress Hills Forest Radio Division Game Guardians in N.A.F.D.	TOTALS

Fisheries and Game Administration

REPORT OF THE FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONER, E. S. HUESTIS

FISHERIES BRANCH

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1941-42 the Fisheries Branch returned to the Department of Lands and Mines. This Branch had been, for a number of years, attached to this Department, but at the end of the fiscal year 1936-37 it was transferred, along with the Game Branch, to the Department of Agriculture, and has remained under that Department until the opening of the fiscal year now under review.

When the Department again took over the direction of the Fisheries Service a careful examination was made of existing policy and every means of information was obtained by studying the experiences of various agencies throughout the North American Continent, with a view to securing the best possible administration of Alberta's fisheries. In this and in all other investigation work, together with the setting up of a policy, the Branch has been extremely fortunate in having the services of Doctor R. B. Miller of the Zoological Department of the University of Alberta, who is thoroughly competent to advise on all such matters

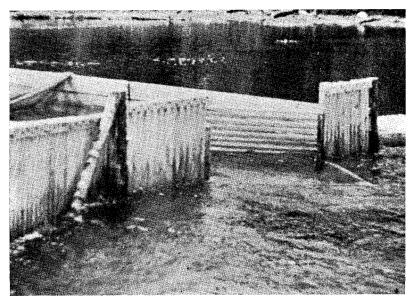
It was found that the policy of distribution of fry in angling streams throughout the province had not materially increased the fish population due to many causes. A study of this policy, and the results obtained in other parts of the continent, was made and it was found that the policy adopted in Alberta and used in other parts of North America was not proving satisfactory.

On examining the results of other systems used in various parts of the continent, it was found that the most successful procedure for money expended was in the distribution of fingerlings of as large size as possible throughout the spring season. In order to carry out such a policy it was realized that fairly large expenditures would be required in the construction of rearing ponds throughout Alberta, and that such rearing ponds should be strategically placed so as to cut down the cost of distribution and give a fair and equitable supply to each and every part of the province.

As soon as it was decided to proceed on such policy a search was immediately made throughout various areas, particularly those areas located near angling streams, for large springs where water control would not be difficult, for the erection of rearing ponds. Many such springs had been previously located and in some areas rearing ponds had already been established. These had not previously been tried for the holding of fish throughout the winter and examination had to be made not only of new springs, but also of those already in existence in order to determine the possibility of retaining fish in the ponds throughout the winter months.

In the selection of a new policy and in the management of angling waters, commercial lakes and other matters pertaining to the Fisheries Service, reference was made from time to time to the Alberta Fish and Game Association and to the Department of Zoology of the University of Alberta; discussion surrounding these matters was also carried out with the commercial fisherman, who is a vitally interested party in the handling of commercial fish. Every assistance given to the Fisheries Service by these people has been greatly appreciated.

The large commercial fish hatchery at Canyon Creek was remodelled during the year as far as power supply was concerned. For a number of years steam was used at this plant, but the machinery had depreciated to the extent where it was found advisable to replace it. In doing so it was found to be more advantageous and economical to replace the steam plants by the more modern diesel plants which were found to give excellent service.



Fish Trap at Kananaskis

COMMERCIAL FISHING

A total of 5,920,099 pounds of all species was taken by commercial fishermen during the fiscal year of 1941-42. Following are the amounts caught of each species, the value to the fishermen and the marketed value.

	Pounds	Landed Value	Marketed Value
Mixed Fish	312,857	\$ 3,076.82	\$ 6,153.64
Perch	46,958	1,896,14	4,306.49
Pickerel	265,636	8,723.32	20,953.31
Pike	495,167	9,811.51	24,600.87
Trout (Lake)	32,393	2,040.40	6,900.74
Tullibee	2,470,412	26,154.14	52,307.68
Whitefish	2,296,676	146,698.05	321,914.65
TOTALS	5,920,099	\$198,400.38	\$437,137.38

With the exception of necessary replacement of nets, new equipment purchased during the season was limited in quantity. Commercial fishing licences issued during the year totalled 1,565, a reduction of 143 from the previous year. Domestic licences, permitting the taking of fish for home consumption only, reached a total of 266.

Commercial fishing generally speaking was good, the best winter fishing for whitefish coming from Pigeon and Cold lakes. The bulk of the tullibee caught was purchased by the Alberta mink and fox farmers for animal food.

WHITEFISH HATCHERY

The season's operations of the whitefish hatchery at Lesser Slave Lake were satisfactory, and a total of 58,850,000 eyed whitefish eggs were planted in the following lakes:

Battle Lake	4,000,000
Beaver Lake	2,000,000
Buck Lake (tp. 46, r 6, w 5 m)	4,000,000
Buck Lake (tp. 65, r 17, w 4 m)	2,000,000
Calling Lake	4,000,000
Christina Lake	2,000,000
Cold Lake	5,000,000
Elinor Lake	1,000,000
Heart Lake	2,000,000
Lac La Biche	4.000,000
Lac La Nonne	4,000,000
Lac Ste, Anne	4,000,000
Mosquito Lake	2,000,000
Muriel Lake	1,000,000
Pigeon Lake	4,000,000
Pinehurst Lake	2,000,000
Touchwood Lake	2,000,000
Wabamun Lake	5,850,000
Winifred Lake	4,000,000
Willited Dake	7,000,000
TOTAL	58,850,000

FISH CULTURE

A total of 2,006,900 trout and perch was planted in provincial waters during the period under review. A detailed statement showing the waters which were stocked and the species of fish planted follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINBOW TROUT TO PROVINCIAL WATERS DURING 1941

	Advanced Fry	No. 1 Fingerlings	No. 2 Fingerlings	No. 4 Fingerlings
Beauvois Lake	*********		9,800	
Burnstick Lake	***********	15,000	.,,	
Mary Gregg Lake				6,000
Phyllis Lake				50,000
Tributary to Athabaska River:				,
Prairie Creek				29,000
Lobstick River			***********	3,000
Tributary to Bow River:	***************************************	***************************************	***********	3,000
		25 000		55.000
Ghost Lake		25,000		55,000
Seebe Lake				32,000
Canmore Creek		•••••		2,000
Policeman Creek				2,000
Georgia Creek				3,000
Bowfort Creek				1,000
Flat Creek	*************			2,000
Meadow Creek	**********	************	*********	6,000
Johnson Creek	************	*********	***************************************	4,000
South Meadow Creek	**********		*********	2,000
Windy Creek	********		*******	4,000
Jumping Pound Creek				21,000
Sibbald Creek	***********	**********		4,000
Little Jumping Pound Creek		***********		15,000
Big Hill Creek	*********			6,000
Lagoons at Exshaw		***************************************		12,000
Gap Lake	***************************************	**********	*********	30,000
Tributary to Crowsnest River:				
Crowsnest Lake		30,000		***********
Crowsnest River		10,000	31,000	***********
Gold Creek			2,650	
No. 1 Creek	,		1,000	
Todd Creek			2,000	
Tributary to Elbow River:				
Elbow River				42,000
Pirmez Creek			***********	23,000
Ford Creek		***************************************		9,000
Little Elbow River	**********	***************************************	************	9,000
Ranger Creek				12,000
Rainy Greek	**********			6,000
Prairie Creek				25,000
Bragg Creek				30,000
Robinson Creek	***********		***********	2,000
	********	**********	**********	2,000

	Advanced Fry	No. 1 Fingerlings	No. 2 Fingerlings	No. 4 Fingerlings
Tributary to Highwood River:		7 000		
Baker Creek	***********	3,000		
Spalding Creek	************	2,000		
Miller Creek Greenfeed Creek	**********	3,000 5,000	•••••	*
Pekisko Creek	***********	22,000		***************************************
Sullivan Creek	***********	34,700		
High River	************	74,700		23,000
Flat Creek	**********		***********	7,000
Tributary to Kananaskis River:				
Upper Kananaskis Lake	40,000	***********		,,.,.,
Spring Creek No. 3	**********		*	7,000
Spring Creek No. 23	**********	*********	********	11,000
Spring Creek No. 23 Spring Creek No. 29 Ribbon Creek	***************************************	***************************************	***********	12,000
				10,000
Tributary to McLeod River:				
Thornton Creek		5,000		
Mile 1 and 2 Creeks	***************************************	5,000	**********	
Sulphur Creek	************	3,000		
Tye Creek		2,000		
Whitehorse Creek		5,000		**********
Prospect Creek		5,000		
Cabin Creek	************	10,000		
McLeod River		15,000		11,500
Wolf Creek	*		**********	25,000
Trout Creek Carrot Creek	***************************************		************	7,000
Sundance Creek			************	4,000
	***************************************			1,000
Tributary to North Saskatchewan:				20.000
Modeste Creek	**********	***********		20,000 30,000
Poplar Creek Wolf Creek	**********	***************************************		10,000
				10,000
Tributary to Old Man River:		20.000		
Pincher Creek	***************************************	20,000	20,000	
Castle River Carbondale River	***********	***************************************	20,000 15,000	
Racehorse Creek	*********		12,000	**********
Old Man River			21,000	**********
Lees Creek			10,000	************
			10,000	***************************************
Tributary to Red Deer River: Blindman River West Stoney Creek				10,000 15,000
Tributary to Sheep River:				•
South Branch Sheep River		28,500		
North Branch Sheep River		4,000	***********	************
Fisher Creek		2,500		************
Tributary to Waterton River:		-,		
Yarrow Creek	**********	30,000		
Drywood Creek		15,000	*********	**********
Waterton River		40,000		
Tributary to Willow Creek:		•		
Burton Creek			5,000	
Brown` Creek	***********		5,000	**********
Trout Creek	***********	***********	5,000	4,000
Lyndon Creek			25,000	
Riley Creek		,	3,000	
Langford Creek			5,000	
Nelson Creek South Willow Creek		,	5,000	
South Willow Creek			15,000	20,000
North Willow Creek			21,500	20,000
Willow Creek			********	3,000
Honey Coulee	********			4,500
Tributary to South Saskatchewan:				
Battle Creek	5,000			
Grayburn Creek	5,000	***************************************		
TOTALS	50,000	339,700	213,950	701,000
TOTALS			215,970	701,000
DISTRIBUTION OF YEARLI	NG RAINB	OW TROU	Г	
Elbow River		2,000		
Ghost Lake		600		
Seebe Dam	***************************************	500		
Lagoons at Exshaw	************	100	************	***********
Gap Lake		8,000		
Willow Creek District		1,500	***************************************	
		-1,00		
TOTAL		12,700		
Legal size rainbow trout, tagged Nos. 1 to 100,	distributed in	various was	ters	100

DEPARIMEN	VI OF L	ANDS AND M	INES	
DISTRIBUTION OF LOCH LEVEN	TROUT	TO PROVINCIAL	L WATERS	DURING 1941
No. 1	Fingerlings			No. 1 Fingerlings
Tributary to Clearwater River:		Carr Creek		5,000
North Prairie Creek	20,000	Raven River		10,000
South Prairie Creek	15,000	Bearberry Creek		30,000
Cold Creek Moose Creek Prairie Creek Alford Creek	5,000	Dennison Creel	τ	10,000
Moose Creek	5,000	Grant Creek		20,000
Prairie Creek	15,000	Castle Creek		9,000
Suhr Creek	60,000	Stever Creek		5,000
Muskeg Creek	10,000 20,000	Stever Creek Gibson Creek Spring Creek Rose Dame		5,000 20,000
Tributary to North Saskatchewan River:	20,000	Dass Dame	••••••	5,000
Shunda Creek	25,000	Crooked Creek		4,000
Havens Creek	5,000	James River		25,000
Snow Creek	5,000	Blindman River		2,000
Snow Creek Wolf Creek	4,000			
Tributary to Red Deer River: North Raven River		TOTA	\ L	368,000
North Raven River	25,000			
South Raven River	44,000			
DISTRIBUTION OF SPECKLED	TROUT T	O PROVINCIAL	WATERS D	
No. 1	Fingerlings			No. 1 Fingerlings
Whitewood Lake	1,000	Wolf Creek		4,500
Tributary to Lesser Slave Lake:	25 000	Tributary to Peac	e Kiver:	25 000
Marten River Prairie_ Creek	25,000	Harmon River	L D	25,000
Swan River	25,000 25,000	Tributary to Pem Lobstock River	oina Kiver:	2,700
Tributary to McLood Rivers	27,000	Tributary to Wal	amun I aber	2,700
Tributary to McLeod River:	4,750	Tributary to Wal	aman Luic.	1,000
Sundance Creek	14,000	Junipino Green		
Trout Creek	17,000	TOTA	\ L	144,950
Tributary to Burnstick Lake Tributary to Kananaskis Lakes; Spring Creek No. 46				6,000
TOTALS			. 8,500	6,000
PERCH DI	ISTRIBUT	ION DURING 194	 11	
			Size	Number Planted
Chain Lake			311 to 611	15,000
Chip Lake			3" to 6" 3" to 6"	15,000 30,000
Dried Meat Lake			311 to 611	10,000
Gull Lake	•••••		3" to 6"	15,000
Hastings Lake			3" to 6" 3" to 6"	20,000
Lacombe (Jackfish) Lake			3// to 6//	15,000 57,000
				-
TOTAL				162,000
то	TAL DIST	RIBUTION		
Trout:				
Rainbow Advanced Fry			50,000	
Rainbow, No. 1 Fingerlings			. 339,700	
Rainbow, No. 2 Fingerlings			. 213,950	
Rainbow, No. 4 Fingerlings	·	***************************************	701,000	
Rainbow, Yearlings			. 12,700 100	
Raindow, Lagged			. 100	
	,			
Lock Leven, No. 1 Fingerlings				1.317.450
Lock Leven, No. 1 Fingerlings Speckled, No. 1 Fingerlings				1.317.450
Lock Leven, No. 1 Fingerlings Speckled, No. 1 Fingerlings Cutthroat, Advanced Fry			. 8,500	1,317,450 368,000 144,950
Lock Leven, No. 1 Fingerlings Speckled, No. 1 Fingerlings Cutthroat, Advanced Fry Cutthroat, No. 4 Fingerlings			. 8,500	1,317,450 368,000 144,950
Cutthroat, Advanced Fry			. 8,500	1,317,450 368,000 144,950
Cutthroat, Advanced Fry			. 8,500 . 6,000	1,317,450 368,000 144,950

By arrangements with Mr. K. G. Drew, a spawning camp was established at the Kananaskis Lakes and produced satisfactory results. Due to favourable weather and good transportation conditions it was found possible to deliver a number of the eggs in a green condition to the hatchery at Calgary, and the remainder were brought to the eyed stage at the camp. The total number of eggs received by the Department was 337,560 of which 259,060 were rainbow

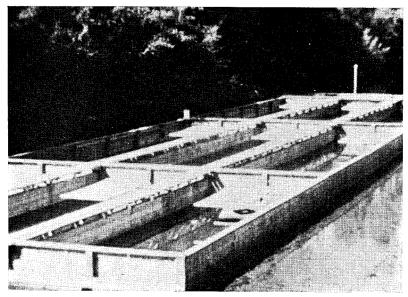
TOTAL

2,006,900

and 78,500 were cutthroat. It was noted that there was a lack of male fish particularly in the cutthroat variety, with the result that a large number of the cutthroat eggs could not be properly fertilized. The fry hatch from the rainbow eggs was particularly gratifying in that they produced a large and strong species which later developed into rapidly growing fingerlings.

A new feature worthy of note, and which has been of much assistance to the Department, was the establishment of a trout hatchery in the grounds of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, and the construction of a number of rearing ponds in a floral setting. The co-operation of the Company has been greatly appreciated, and the work carried on has been of interest and has proved instructive to many thousands of visitors.

Inglewood rearing ponds were remodelled during the period under review and once again proved very satisfactory.

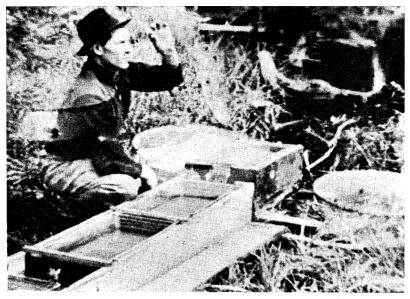


Trout-rearing Ponds, Inglewood, Calgary

The Claresholm Fish and Game Association and the Cardston Fish and Game Association maintained rearing ponds in their respective localities quite successfully, distribution from the Claresholm ponds being made in the late summer, while the Cardston ponds carried their fingerlings through the winter.

Angling in the Highwood watershed was quite good during the season, but it was noticeable that the average size of the fish taken was smaller than in former years. A number of large fish were taken in the vicinity of High River and also in the waters west of Cataract Creek. Unfavourable water conditions prevailed during the season; the rivers and creeks becoming very low on account of hot and dry weather until the last week of August when wet weather set in. Beaver have increased along the creeks in this district in the last three years and are doing splendid work in the conservation of water on the smaller streams during dry periods.

In the Willow Creek district angling was very satisfactory, especially in the early part of the season.



Eyeing Station, Kananaskis

Pincher Creek and Waterton River districts afforded good sport during the season, though the usual number of anglers in the Waterton district were not apparent.

The Bow and Kananaskis watersheds provided good fishing throughout most of the season and many catches of fine Loch Leven were reported from the district west of Red Deer. Angling in other portions of the province showed little change from former years.

A biological survey of Lesser Slave Lake was undertaken during the period under review by Dr. R. B. Miller of the University of Alberta, and it is expected that this very necessary fact-finding programme will be continued and extended to other waters in the ensuing year.

GAME BRANCH

The year 1941-42 was one of change for the Game Branch. At the beginning of the year the Branch was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Lands and Mines, where it had previously been in the year 1936-37 for a period of one year.

Another important change which took effect during the year now under review was the re-writing of The Game Act of 1932 and amendments into the present Game Act of 1941. In revising the act every effort was made to amalgamate the sections dealing with various branches of the work into separate groups. At the same time an attempt was made to simplify and reclassify clauses in the act for the benefit of its enforcement, having in mind difficulties which had arisen from time to time in past years. Particular attention was paid to the defining of certain phraseology or terms which are used in connection with fur, game, fur farming and trapping. There was also an attempt made to simplify, as far as possible, the meaning of the act, so that the general public could become more conversant with the clauses thereof. It was felt that in this

way people would have less opportunity for committing infractions through ignorance as to its meaning.

Some of the principal points which were clarified under the new act are as follows:—

1. The words "close season" and "open season" were defined so that there would be no ambiguity in interpretation.

2. A definition was inserted giving the difference between the term "muskrat den" and the term "muskrat house".

3. A certain amount of leniency was allowed in the hunting of coyotes in order that they may be chased by means of automobiles. The coyote being considered in certain parts of the province as a pest, it was found necessary to supply this means of hunting to assist in the eradication of this animal.

4. Steps were taken to prevent shooting across main and secondary highways as this practice had become a menace to the travelling public.

5. A change was made in the privilege granted to resident farmers, and their shooting of birds without a licence was restricted within certain well defined zones. This led to a more equitable distribution of the available game and simplified enforcement.

When the regulations were drafted under the new Game Act a great deal of care was taken to see that the policy carried out in the preparation of this act should be also followed in the preparation of the regulations. Every effort was made to clarify all points which had from time to time in the past been subject to discussion, and every effort was made to simplify, as much as possible, the interpretation of the regulations and the enforcement of them.

The principal changes in the new regulations are as follows:—

 The area in Southern Alberta set aside for the shooting of elk was materially increased by including a section of territory from the Carbondale River to the Crowsnest-Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

2. New sections were placed in the regulations to allow for the training of bird dogs, and a new section was also placed in the regulations to allow for the holding of field trials. It was felt that this province should not be behind other provinces in this respect, and that people from outside points should be encouraged to take advantage of the ideal terrain in Alberta with regard to the training of their dogs.

3. In past years a non-resident hunter has been required to pay a fee for the export of game or game heads which he wished to take home with him. It was felt that the large fee required to be paid by these people should include the privilege of taking their trophies home without any extra cost, and the regulations were changed accordingly so that this privilege should be granted.

4. It was found desirable to make a number of changes in the fur farm regulations for the further benefit of this industry.

5. The pheasant had increased during this year to the extent that it was felt that a special permit was not now required for the taking of this bird, and pheasant shooting was included in the game bird licence to avoid extra cost to those persons wishing to hunt this bird.

6. It was found also that the number of elk in the province had increased to the extent that it should not now be necessary to charge an extra fee for the taking of this animal within the two elk areas described in the regulations, and elk are now allowed to be hunted under the general game licence.

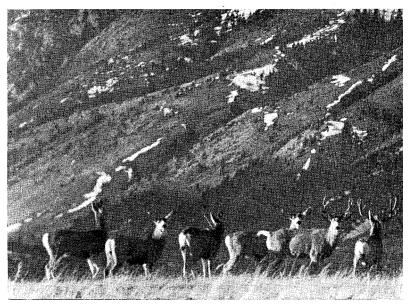


Moose at Kananaskis

At the commencement of the year 1941-42 it was decided, as a measure of conservation, that a large portion of the fur bearing part of the province should be organized under a system of trap line and trapping area registrations. For the past seventeen years registration of trapping areas had been in effect on the forest reserves throughout the province and had proved very satisfactory not only from the standpoint of conservation of game but had materially reduced the fire hazard in these areas by making each man morally responsible for fires in his particular trapping area.

For three years prior to this particular season a similar system had been in the process of organization throughout the far northern part of the province, north of the 27th baseline, and here also the good effect obtained was so great as to justify the extension of this system.

The area north of the Brazeau and North Saskatchewan rivers was selected as taking in the greater part of the fur bearing areas within the province, and a system of registration of trap lines in this area was inaugurated. It was felt that the general trapping licence would have to continue for a period of approximately two years to allow for a transition stage from the general trapping licence, which allowed trapping in any territory, to the setting up of registered trap lines, which gave the holder thereof exclusive rights on his own territory. Under this system each area is carefully farmed by the trapper, whereas in the past many areas had been denuded of fur by itinerate trappers who felt that there was little desire to conserve fur with the possibility of having someone else come in on the area and take any surplus which remained. It is expected, as the system comes gradually into force, that the benefits derived by the qualified trapper will be great and the conservation of fur and also of timber resources will be greatly benefited. If the forest cover continues to be burned over vast areas by the carelessness of the itinerate trapper, that section of same on which fur can be propagated will be reduced in fur production by the amount which is burned each year. If the part destroyed by fire can be reduced it stands to reason that an increase in fur will be apparent. Barren areas do not contain game.



Mule deer group at the mouth of the South Kootenay Pass

Another change, and a very important one, which resulted from the transfer of the Fish and Game branches to the Department of Lands and Mines, was the introduction of a closer co-operation between these branches and that of the Forestry Division. It is in the forested areas where game and fur abound, and the protection of game and of forests represent duties which are very similar. Such co-operation resulted in it becoming immediately possible to secure assistance from a large number of forest rangers throughout the foothills, the mountains and the northern part of the province in the supervision of fish and game and the activities resulting from them. It was also found that where a duplication existed in the location of rangers and guardians, it was possible to eliminate these and allow for the spreading of the personnel to cover areas which had heretofore been given little supervision. It was also possible to give intensive supervision to large areas throughout the province, where in the past supervision of any kind had of necessity been somewhat sketchy due to the small number of personnel available to carry on this large task.

At the very commencement of the administration of the Game Branch by this Department it was felt that there should be close association between the Game Branch, the Provincial Fish and Game Association with its affiliated local associations, and with the Zoological Department of the University of Alberta and its very able head, Doctor William Rowan. As the act and regulations were redrafted the Association and Doctor Rowan were consulted from time to time and their able assistance in suggesting ways and means of improving our administration was very much appreciated. These two sources of information were referred to at all times when changes were in prospect with regard to game activities. When those parts of the act and regulations dealing with fur farms were considered, the fur farm organizations were very helpful in assisting in the drafting of certain sections in view of their interest in the proper handling of their affairs by this Department. An expression of appreciation is also extended to the fur dealers for their able assistance in the drafting of that part of the regulations which deals directly with their affairs.

One very important change which took effect in this year was the introduction of a system of sealing beaver pelts. For a number of years a system of stamping beaver pelts had been in effect, but it was found increasingly difficult with the small staff at the disposal of the Game Branch to give service to the vast outlying points of the province where trappers wished to dispose of beaver pelts. A study was made of the subject and it was decided that a seal similar to that used on the railway would give a much more flexible system of handling this very valuable pelt than stamping by hammer. It was felt that the possibility of bootlegging of this fur would be practically eliminated under this system. The seals were carefully marked denoting that they were the property of the Game Branch of the Government and they were serially numbered so that their distribution to various points could be checked against the returns of fur finally coming from these points to the central buying agencies.

The introduction of the sealing of beaver was followed immediately by a closer check on the movement and purchase of fur. It was felt that the trapper and buyer both needed protection and a closer supervision throughout the year did give this protection to both of these parties.

With the transfer of the natural resources to the province in 1931, certain adjustments were made along the boundary between Banff and Jasper Park and the provincial forest reserves. The areas taken from the Park at that time and included within the forest reserves automatically became game preserves under the Game Act. It was found that some of these areas were well defined and the hunting public was able to locate the boundaries and know when they had entered them. There were, however, numerous sections in the back parts of the forest reserves which were not well defined, with the result that hunters were finding themselves accidentally within game preserves by reason of the fact that the areas were not well defined. It was felt, that with the very large natural game preserve in the national parks immediately adjacent to the forest reserves, that it would be possible to eliminate the small areas which were giving trouble and still have an ample supply of game migrating from the national parks.

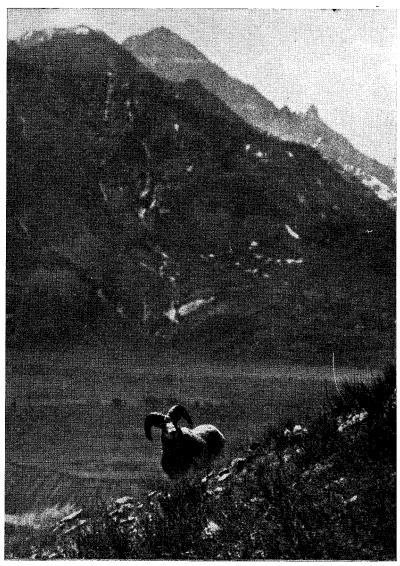
Pheasants had increased to a large extent in the Brooks area and also, but to a smaller extent, in the area adjacent to the City of Edmonton. It was decided, therefore, that the season on this bird should be extended and the daily bag limit was also extended during this year. The extension, as far as the Brooks area was concerned, was found to have little effect on the pheasant population, and it was found desirable to further extend the season in that area by doubling its length.

The crow and magpie competitions which had been carried on for the past number of years were continued in part. The amount of funds made available for such campaign was limited by reason of the immense increase in the amount of bounty being paid for cougar and wolves. It was, therefore, decided that with the small amount of funds available that the competition should be confined to schools and school children, and this was carried out. It is regrettable that incidents arose in connection with this campaign that will make it necessary to eliminate it in years to come and some other system of eradication of these predatory birds will have to be organized.

Shortly after the beginning of the year discussions were carried on between the Game Branch and the fur farmers organization with a view not only to the setting up of better regulations, but also to obtaining closer supervision of this fast growing industry. An immediate attempt was made by the Department to secure the services of a qualified fur farm inspector. The Department had in mind the selection of a man qualified in the selection of breeding stock, the classification of fur and, at the same time, to be of assistance to the fur farms in their feed problems and be qualified to assist them in any outbreak of disease throughout the industry. It was found impossible, with the funds available, to

interest any person with the necessary qualifications to fill such position, although enquiries were made throughout the entire Dominion. In the meantime, through the assistance of the Provincial Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and by the supervision of the game officials, the most vital work in this connection was carried on.

A very successful live animal show was held in the City of Calgary during the year at which a large number of competitors showed their stock. This show attracted a great deal of attention, not only from the fur farming industry but from the general public. This was followed a short time later by a very successful pelt show in the City of Edmonton at which it was found that the quality of furs displayed had increased enormously during the past three or four years.



"A Ram with a Background," South Kootenay Pass

Another change which was put into effect in this particular year was the supplying of identification cards to game inspectors and game guardians throughout the province. Prior to this time the game badge had acted as the authority under which the provincial game guardians acted and, in view of the fact that large numbers of these badges had been distributed to voluntary game guardians, who were either inactive or not qualified to act, it was felt necessary that the salaried game guardians should be supplied with identification cards similar to those supplied to R.C.M.P. constables.

Statistical information, relative to the administration of the Game Branch during the period under review, is given as follows:—

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE GAME ACT. JULY 1, 1941 TO JUNE 30, 1942 CONFISCATED FURS Amount realized from the sale of confiscated furs, during period April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942 TRAP-LINE REGISTRATION (April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942) \$4 440 00 FUR DEALERS' LICENCES, ETC. (April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942) Resident Fur Dealers' Licences, to carry on business in a City and elsewhere than in \$6,390.00 a City

Non-Resident Fur Dealers' Licences, to carry on business in Province: 900.00 6 at 5.00

Resident Travelling Fur Purchasing Agent's Licences, 89 at \$25.00

Tanner's Licences, 3 at \$10.00

Furrier's Licences, 17 at \$10.00

Resident Travelling Fur Dealers (North of Township 96), 4 at \$15.00 30.00 2,225.00 30.00 170.00 60.00 \$9,855,00 MUSKRAT AND BEAVER PERMITS ISSUED, SEASON 1941-1942 Muskrat Permits issued
 Muskrat reported taken
 14,217

 Beaver Permits issued
 195

 Beaver reported taken
 1,000
 BOUNTY ON TIMBER WOLVES, TIMBER WOLF PUPS AND COUGAR \$7,160.00 720.00 \$8,165.00 AGRICULTURAL PESTS COMPETITION, 1941 Statement as to the result of the competition carried on for the destruction of crows and magpies during the year 1941: School Children: Crows and Magpies AMOUNT PAID IN COMPETITIONS Competition No. 1 \$ 200.00 Competition No. 2 1,000.00 Competition No. 2

ALBERTA FUR PRODUCTION Season July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

Season July 1, 1941 Kind of Fur	Total No. of Pelts	Average Value per pelt	Total Value of Pelts
Badger	5,004	\$ 7.00	\$ 35,028.00
Bear	166	2.00	332.00
Beaver	3,438	24.90	85,606,20
Ermine	526,269	1.30	684,149,70
Fox (Silver)	16,296	23.31	379,859.76
Fox (Cross)	6,567	15.21	99,884.07
Fox (Red)	14,789	10.74	158,833,86
Fox (Blue)	534	16.97	9,061.98
Fox (White)	16	33.43	534.88
Lynx	772	41.43	31,983,96
Mink	76,090	10.13	770,791.70
Muskrat	250,845	2.08	521,757.60
Otter	99	15.75	1,559.25
Rabbit	5,791,077	.08	463,286.16
Skunk	33,269	2.70	89,826.30
Squirrel	4,967,933	.32	1,589,738.56
Wolf (Coyote)	18,763	12.55	235,475.65
Wolf (Timber)	505	7.76	3,918.80
Wolverine	14	10.00	140.00
Fitch	367	1.25	458.75
House Cats	833	.35	291.55
Raccoons	38	3.00	114.00
Wild Cats	2	1.50	3.00
	11,713,686		\$5,162,635.73
Fox Silver 15,654 \$ 364,894.74 Fox, Cross 1,219 18,540.99 Fox, Red 573 6,154.02 Fox, Blue 532 9,028.04	Muskrat Beaver Rabbit Nutria	68 2,215	\$ 9,480.64 1,693.20 177.20 40.50
Fitch		97,130	\$1,140,934.99
Coyote			97,130
FUR FARMS—NUMI			ŕ
Pelt Valuation	DEAC OF THE VIEW		Pelt Valuation
	X # .double	E 400	
Silver Fox	Muskrats		\$ 11,375.52
Fox, Cross	Beaver		8,350.00
Fox, Red	Rabbit		174,88
Fox, Blue	Nutria		216.30 2,640.00
Fitch	Marten		
Mink 100,488 1,017,943.45 Raccoon 28 70.00	Lynx	4	180.00
		133,600	\$1,573,248.00
Coyote		155,000	\$1,7/3,240.00
	ADBREDS STACE	NI 1041 42	
LICENSED ALBERTA FUR F	•		
Fox Farms		••••••	
Mink 831	Marten		
Muskrat and Beaver 18	Lynx		1
Fitch	No. 1 . C.		1.105
Raccoon 3 Badger 2	Number of L	icensed Fur Fa	rmers 1,195

Mining Lands Administration

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINING LANDS, J. W. HAMILTON

A marked increase was shown in production of coal and petroleum for the calendar year of 1941 over the previous year. The output of coal exceeded that of last year by almost 765,000 tons and the increase in petroleum was more than 1,400,000 barrels.

Production totals of Alberta's minerals secured during the calendar year 1941 were as follows:—coal, 6,970,064 tons; petroleum, 9,908,643 barrels; natural gas, 28,305,429 thousands of cubic feet; salt, 16,610 tons; sodium sulphate, 8 tons; cement, 492,515 barrels; lime, 17,950 tons; sand and gravel, 956,484 tons; stone, 7,942 tons; gold, 215 fine ounces and silver, 21 fine ounces.

The total value of the minerals produced was \$37,283,093 of which coal was valued at \$19,337,420; petroleum, \$13,809,708; natural gas, *\$1,415,271; salt, \$166,100; sodium sulphate, \$32; clay products, \$952,144; cement, \$985,030; lime, \$151,296; sand and gravel, \$433,504; stone, \$24,303; gold, \$8,277 and silver, \$8.

Mineral rights, solid, liquid and gaseous, the property of the Crown in the right of the province, are not sold but are disposed of by lease, reservation, permit or grant for limited periods of time. The Division is responsible for the administration of regulations governing these rights on both provincial and school lands. Revenue is obtained from fees, rentals, bonuses and royalties and during the fiscal year a total of \$1,209,643.06 was received.

Considerable activity was again shown under the regulations governing the reservation of petroleum and natural gas rights for geological and/or geophysical examination, including any investigation relating to subsurface geology, and during this fiscal year more than 4,000,000 acres were granted under reservation. Before commencing or undertaking any geophysical operations, or the examination of the subsurface geology, in the province, a licence must be procured from this Division at a fee of \$25.00. The regulations governing these licences were established on the 28th day of May, 1941, by Order in Council, No. 727-41, and during the balance of the fiscal year 12 licences were issued.

The holder of each petroleum and natural gas lease on which a well had not been drilled was notified by letter, dated August 23, 1941, that machinery and equipment suitable for carrying on drilling operations must be upon the lands included in the lease on or before the first day of September, 1942, and that the drilling of a well thereon must be commenced by that date for the recovery of oil or natural gas. Where a lessee held more than one petroleum and natural gas lease, and proposed commencing drilling before September 1, 1942, he was permitted to consolidate for operation and expenditure and to install machinery and equipment on one or more of the locations included in such consolidation.

During the year 440 applications for mineral rights were made at the offices of the Mining Recorders at Edmonton, Calgary and Peace River which required the preparation of a similar number of files in the Division. Several inquiries were made daily as to the availability of mineral rights, mostly for petroleum and natural gas leases or reservations, by personal application at the office or by correspondence. The Division dispatched a total of 22,535 letters during the year under review.

^{*}Based on well-head valuation of 5 cents per Mcf.

The natural resources of Alberta were transferred from the Dominion Government to the control of the Government of Alberta on October 1st, 1930, and the following tabulation shows the numbers and acreages of the various leases issued from that date to March 31st, 1942:

	,						ته	
Type of Lease	Active at date of	Issued	Reinstated	Divided	Cancelled	Renewed	Active at March 31st 942	
Petroleum and natural gas	18.86		91	366	25,23	30 17	7 3,213	
Petroleum and natural gas, crown reserve		5 20				25		
Coal, provincial lands	620		2 1	4	59	91 15 55	0 314 7 26	
Quarrying	45						56	
Quartz mining			• • • •				4 1	
Salt Bituminous sands Miscellaneous		1 1 4 2 1 3				4	2	
Dredging	3:	2 8						
TOTALS	19,63	9,851	94	370	25,99	97 33	4 3,619	
ACREAGE CONTAINED IN ABOVE LEASES								
Type of Lease	Active at ate of ransfer	ssued	Reinstated	Cancelled		Renewed	Active at March 31st, .942	
Petroleum and natural gas	2 454 802	1,863,145		3.591	∪ L.861		721,511	
Petroleum and natural gas, crown reserve	6,160	22,561		28	3,721	******		
Coal, provincial lands	236,984 9,570	128,950 2,473	85 53		7,103 5,117	89,208 1,464		
Quarrying	1,675	633			1,044		. 1,264	
Quartz mining Salt	182 200	6,721			200		. 182 . 6,721	
Bituminous sands	3,952	2,063			5,451		. 564	
Miscellaneous	3,560	323			10		. 3,873	
TOTALS	2,717,085	2,026,869	18,260	3,810	0,507	113,369	838,338	
Dredging (in miles)	145	2.	4		169			
STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACT	ED, 1941-	42—PETR	OLEUN	A A	ND N	ATUR	AL GAS	
					Nt	Acres		
Leases issued Leases cancelled and relinquished					307 1,124		67,502 258,094	
Leases reinstated					32		5 924	
Reservations granted						68 26	4,058,116 935,821	
Fees, rentals and bonuses collected				\$ 	\$214,519.16 658,898.75			
TOTAL					873,4			
	COAL				NT	mber	Acres	
Leases issued on provincial lands						66 44	15,042	
Leases cancelled and relinquished on provincial lands						4,064 45		
Leases reinstated on provincial lands Leases issued on school lands						40		
Leases cancelled and relinquished on school lands Domestic permits issued						1 22	20	
Fees and rentals collected Royalties collected				\$. \$ 84,830.31 . 239,627.78			
TOTAL				ş	324,4			
QUARRYING					Number		Acres	
Leases issued					8 2		50	
Leases cancelled and relinquished					4	38		
•						29		
Fees and rentals collected Royalties collected					\$1,4 3.4			
Royalties conected			*************		-,,,	98.58		

TOTAL

\$4,911.57

MISCELLANEOUS	Number
Bituminous sands leases issued	
Bituminous sands leases cancelled	
Permits to collect bitumen issued	
Alkali permits issued	
Quartz mining claims granted	11
Quartz mining certificates of work issued	
Powers of Attorney (quartz) filed	2
Placer claims granted	26
Powers of Attorney (placer) filed	
Bar-digging permits issued	
Salt leases issued	222
Geophysical licences issued	12
Fees, rentals and royalties collected\$6,855.49	
ASSIGNMENTS REGISTERED, 1941-42	
Nature	Number
Petroleum and natural gas	336
Coal, provincial lands	
Coal, school lands	
TOTAL	362

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Development of Leases.—The regulations provide that approved expenditures incurred in actual development of petroleum and natural gas rights, acquired under lease or reservation, may be accepted in satisfaction of rentals which otherwise would be payable in cash. During the fiscal year under review, rentals due the province amounting to \$303,629.22 were satisfied from such expenditures and so reduced the revenue of the Division by that amount. The total revenue received in cash for fees, rentals and bonuses was \$214,519.16 which, added to the expenditures accepted in lieu of rentals, makes a total of \$518,148.38.

Disposal by Public Tender.—Bonuses amounting to \$1,038.50 were accepted during the fiscal year at sales by public tender of petroleum and natural gas rights formerly comprised in cancelled leases or reservations.

Number and Area of Leases. — New regulations were established by Order in Council dated the 26th day of August, 1941, and numbered O.C. 1213-41, governing the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights in provincial lands, including those lands of a class designated school lands, and, as a consequence, school lands are now administered under the same regulations as provincial lands.

During the year 307 petroleum and natural gas leases were issued covering an area of 67,502 acres and at the close of the fiscal year a total of 3,213 leases were active containing an area of 721,511 acres.

Reservations.—There was considerable activity under the regulations governing the reservation of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown, for geological and/or geophysical examination, including any investigation relating to sub-surface geology. Sixty-eight reservations were granted in this fiscal year covering an area of 4,058,116 acres and twenty-six reservations were cancelled containing an area of 935,821 acres leaving at the close of the fiscal year 3,681,415 acres still under reservation.

COAL

New coal leases may be granted either for the extension of existing operations or for small mines where the local market cannot be economically supplied from operating mines in the vicinity. In the fiscal year, 67 leases were issued containing 15,082 acres, being made up of new, substitutional and renewal leases. There are now 340 active leases comprising 104,223 acres.

During the current fiscal year the following quantity of coal, subject to Crown royalty, was mined:—

Provincial lands' leases School lands' leases Coal lands' and mineral sales	3,013,633 478,126 990,257
TOTAL	4,482,016

Crown royalties collected on coal mined in Alberta since April 1st, 1907, are as follows:—

	CROWN	ROYALTIES	COLLECTED	ON	COAL
--	-------	-----------	-----------	----	------

Fiscal Ye		Royalty Paid	Fiscal Year	COME	Royalty Paid
1907-08					
1908-09		5,322.39	1921-22		185,436.88
1909-10		153,559.98	1922-23		171,723.83
1910-11		218,932.88	1923-24		210,389,53
1911-12		104,894.55	1924-25		148,979.10
1912-13	***************************************	142,997.79	1925-26		188,277,94
1913-14		147,198.75	1926-27		218,150.10
1914-15		104,489.77	1927-28		231,757,96
1915-16		67,190.17	1928-29		254,616,27
1916-17		149,447.82	1929-30		248,083.71
1917-18		144,634.75	1930-31 (Firs	: half) *	90,052,07
1918-19		175,687.66		,	
1919-20		181,641.80			\$3,741,633.17
			Provincial Land	ls School Lands	
1930-31	(Last half) *		\$105,126,51	\$ 5,014,29	110,140.80
1931-32			145,170.33	6,354,09	151,524,42
1932-33			143,800.01	4,971.78	148,771.79
1933-34			193,527,82	9,520,13	203,047,95
1934-35			176,122,43	12,365,39	188,487.82
1935-36	****		186,691.23	19,779,76	206,470.99
1936-37			175,214.33	18,596.00	193,810.33
1937-38			158,227,11	15,159,15	173,386,26
1938-39			143,070.78	9,270,23	152,341.01
1939-40			168,802,75	7,812,78	176,615.53
1940-41	***************************************		200,045.68	15,841.24	215,886,92
1941-42			216,777.95	22,849.83	239,627.78
	TOTAL				\$5,901,744.77

^{*}Date of transfer of Alberta's natural resources from federal to provincial control, and date also of the creation of the Department of Lands and Mines, Alberta, October 1st, 1930.

Permits for Domestic Use.—Permits to mine coal on provincial lands by stripmining methods for domestic use may be issued to actual settlers on payment of a fee of one dollar and royalty at the rate of ten cents a ton. Each permit expires on March 31st following its date of issue. During the year 22 permits were issued authorizing an extraction of 489 tons, none of which could be bartered or sold.

QUARRYING

Three quarrying leases were issued on surveyed lands containing an area of 50 acres and five leases were issued during the fiscal year for removing gravel from the bed of the North Saskatchewan River. Extraction of 245,471 cubic yards of sand, gravel, limestone and shale from provincial lands was reported for the calendar year of 1941.

At the close of the fiscal year, 56 leases were active containing an area of 1,264 acres.

Permits.—Sand, stone and gravel permits are issued on the beds of rivers and lakes at a fee of \$2.50 and a royalty of five cents a cubic yard and expire on the 30th day of November following the date of issue. In this fiscal year 29 permits were issued for the extraction of 15,695 cubic yards.

DREDGING

The two dredging leases issued the previous year on the bed of the Athabaska River in townships 63 and 64, range 3, west of the 5th meridian were cancelled and no new leases were issued.

QUARTZ

Eleven new claims were recorded during the fiscal year in unsurveyed territory in township 14, range 3, west of the 5th meridian. The claim in the Drumheller district for the recovery of bentonite was renewed and royalty of \$126.72 was paid on this claim representing $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the value of the bentonite recovered.

The four quartz leases covering 181.8 acres issued by the Department of the Interior are still active.

PLACER

Activity along the Athabaska River in townships 63 and 64, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, continued during the year and 18 grants were issued for staked claims. Eight other grants were issued, six along the McLeod River, one on the North Saskatchewan River and one in the Grande Prairie District. Recovery of 16.5 ounces of gold was reported during the year.

BITUMINOUS SANDS

Two leases are active at present in the McMurray area containing an area of 564 acres and two separation plants are experimenting on areas held under special development agreements. Abasand Oils Limited treated 21,731 tons extracting therefrom 19,519 barrels of crude oil, 4,190 barrels of Diesel oil and 1,142 barrels of gasoline.

SODIUM CHLORIDE (Common Salt)

This fiscal year the salt plant, operated by Industrial Minerals Limited, reported extraction of 19,015 tons of salt on which royalty at the rate of twenty cents a ton was collected. This plant is located on the lease issued in 1937 covering 6,720.82 acres.

Miscellaneous Leases

One lease for the removal of sodium sulphate (glauber salts) occurring in comparatively pure condition in sloughs and shallow lakes was cancelled leaving one still active covering an area of 22.5 acres. Production of sixteen tons was reported for the fiscal year.

Special Permits

The two annual permits for the collection of bitumen issuing from old wells in the Peace River District were again renewed. Collection of 977 gallons was reported during the year.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Drilling Activity and Statistical Data (Development in 1941-42)

Petroleum production for the fiscal year 1941-42 totalled 10,167,836 barrels, showing an increase of 996,905 barrels over that of the previous fiscal year.

The following is a review of drilling activity and statistical data covering this period.

TURNER VALLEY COMPLETIONS DURING THE YEAR Arranged by date of reaching final depth

	Location			
Well	West of 5 M	Depth	Date Started	Drilling Finished
Calmont Northwest 3	* 4 of 18, 19-2	80601	Nov. 17, 1940	Apr. 9, 1941
Regal 1	14 of 24, 19-3	82701	Sept. 18, 1940	Apr. 9, 1941
Foothills 8	12 of 27, 20-3	8273/	Nov. 18, 1940	Apr. 16, 1941
Northwest Hudson's Bay 5	11 of 8, 18-2	84871	Oct. 27, 1940	Apr. 27, 1941
Southwest 5	2 of 8, 19-2	69551	Jan. 11, 1941	May 2, 1941
Lion Sunray 1	8 of 13, 19-3	82671	Aug. 29, 1938	May 14, 1941
Major Oil Investments 1	5 of 34, 20-3	7593/	Sept. 11, 1940	May 16, 1941

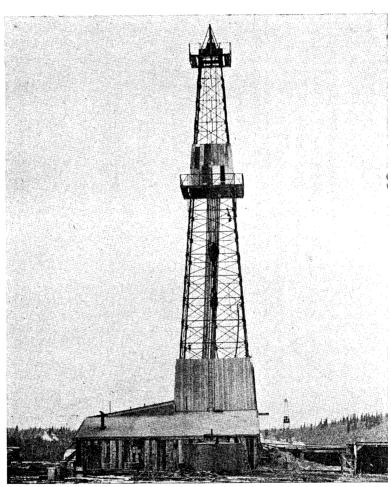
D 1:4 55	F (F 10.2	FC43.	T 05 1041 TT 00 1041
Royalite 55	7 of 7, 19-2	76431	Jan. 27, 1941
Atlas 1	1 of 24, 19-3	8074/	Oct. 30, 1940 May 21, 1941
Twin Valley 2	10 of 13, 19-3	8470/	Dec. 11, 1940
Harris 3	16 of 3, 20-3	89271	Oct. 3, 1940June 1, 1941
Anglo Canadian 9	14 of 7, 19-2	75891	Dec. 8, 1940June 7, 1941
British Alberta Brown 2,	2 of 24, 19-3	83951	Dec. 12, 1940June 14, 1941
Royalite 47	15 of 15, 20-3	8826/	Dec. 19, 1940June 22, 1941
Home Millarville 7	14 of 33, 20-3	8630/	Dec. 6, 1940June 23, 1941
Royalite 56	12 of 14, 20-3.	79121	Feb. 14, 1941June 30, 1941
Home Millarville 8	16 of 15, 20-3	84411	Dec. 16, 1940July 5, 1941
British Alberta Brown 1	14 of 13, 19-3	8634/	Nov. 18, 1940July 18, 1941
Miracle Royalties 1	3 of 4, 21-3	8010/	Oct. 14, 1940July 31, 1941
Empress 1	5 of 2, 20-3	87871	Nov. 14, 1940Aug. 5, 1941
Calmont Northwest 4	2 of 18, 19-2	7268/	April 16, 1941Aug. 15, 1941
Royalite 57	2 of 7, 19-2	77651	May 7, 1941Aug, 18, 1941
Royalite-Model 1	1 of 22, 20-3	76231	April 22, 1941Aug. 19, 1941
Argus 2	3 of 25, 19-3	7858/	Mar. 26, 1941Aug. 22, 1941
Ace Royalties 1	5 of 4, 21-3	8834/	Jan. 12, 1941Sept. 4, 1941
Royalite 59	15 of 7, 19-2	7313/	May 26, 1941Sept. 8, 1941
Renown 1	8 of 24, 19-3	7969/	Mar. 4, 1941Sept. 12, 1941
Major Oil Investments 2	12 of 4, 21-3	8311/	Jan. 29, 1941Sept. 12, 1941
Northwest Hudson's Bay 6	7 of 8, 18-2	82351	May 2, 1941Sept. 20, 1941
Home Millarville 9	9 of 15, 20-3	8478/	Mar. 30, 1941Oct. 1, 1941
Okalta 11	10 of 24, 19-3	82201	Feb. 6, 1941Oct. 7, 1941
Alberta Pacific Royalties 1	14 of 6, 19-2	8334/	Mar. 17, 1941Oct. 14, 1941
Major Oil Investments 3	1 of 8, 21-3	8120/	Jan. 14, 1941Oct. 15, 1941
Drillers & Producers 1	13 of 7, 19-2	80421	April 26, 1941Oct. 28, 1941
Royalite 58	7 of 22, 20-3	77871	June 27, 1941Nov. 13, 1941
United B.A. 1	16 of 12, 19-3	8418/	May 10, 1941
Royalite 60	5 of 14, 20-3	82161	July 5, 1941 Dec. 7, 1941
Southwest 6	5 of 8, 19-2	7000/	Aug. 23, 1941
Royalite 61	5 of 19, 19-2	7540/	Sept. 6, 1941 Dec. 22, 1941
Major Oil Investments 4	8 of 8, 21-3	7836/	May 30, 1941Jan. 13, 1942
Foothills 10	2 of 4, 21-3	8069/	Aug. 25, 1941Jan. 19, 1942
Drillers & Producers 3	3 of 7, 19-2	8152/	July 21, 1941Jan. 19, 1942
Atlas British Dominion 2	4 of 17, 21-3	8710/	Mar. 5, 1941Feb. 1, 1942
Anglo Canadian 11	5 of 25, 19-3	8119/	Aug. 23, 1941
Miracle Royalties 2	6 of 4, 21-3	77531	Sept. 3, 1941
Foothills 11	11 of 4, 21-3	7422	Sept. 28, 1941 Feb. 23, 1942
Royalite 62	3 of 22, 20-3	8990	Sept. 14, 1941
Southwest 7	13 of 8, 19-2	6940/	Dec. 12, 1941
	,		

*Note:-Legal sub-division 4 of section 18, township 19, range 2.



EAST FLANK OUTCROP IN AREA NORTH OF TURNER VALLEY

Photo by H. Pollard, Calgary



DRILLING IN AREA NORTH OF TURNER VALLEY

Photo by H. Pollard, Calgary

DRILLING ACTIVITY OUTSIDE TURNER VALLEY

Dina Field.—Dina Omega 1—in 14 of 9, 45-1 W.4, was drilled to 1710' without obtaining production of oil or gas.

Dina Omega 2—in 12 of 9, 45-1 W.4, was drilled to 1981' without obtaining production of oil or gas.

Princess Field.—Anaconda Patricia—in 9 of 31, 20-12 W.4, was drilled to 4029' and abandoned.

Anglo Canadian 3—in 5 of 18, 20-11 W.4, was drilled to 4001' and abandoned.

Standard Oil of British Columbia 2—in 3 of 13, 20-12 W.4; this well completed during previous fiscal year, was reworked to exclude gas and water and considerable oil was produced.

Standard Oil of British Columbia 3—in 5 of 13, 20-12 W.4; this well was reworked and some oil was produced, but increasing water made it necessary to suspend production.

Standard Oil of British Columbia 4—in 13 of 12, 20-12 W.4, continued drilling to 3300' and was plugged back to 3185' and completed as a gas well.

Standard Oil of British Columbia 5—in 9 of 14, 20-12 W.4, was drilled to 3301' and abandoned.

Standard Oil of British Columbia 6—in 5 of 27, 20-12 W.4, was drilled to 3190' and abandoned after testing.

Standard Oil of British Columbia-McDougall Segur 1—in 3 of 11, 20-12 W.4, was drilled to 4077' and abandoned.

Standard Oil of British Columbia-Outer Rainy Hill 1—in 1 of 23, 18-11 W.4, was drilled to 3405' and abandoned.

Vermilion Field.—Acme 1—in 5 of 20, 50-5 W.4, drilled in 1940, was reworked and abandoned.

Acme 2—in 6 of 20, 50-5 W.4, reworked and placed on production as an oil well.

Acme 4—in 6 of 20, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1837' with indications of oil and testing was in progress.

Alberta Southern 1—in 15 of 20, 50-5 W.4, resumed operations, drilled to 1794' with testing in progress.

Anglo Canadian, Cummings 1—in 6 of 22, 48-7 W.4, was drilled to 2376' and abandoned.

Anglo Claysmore 1—in 15 of 28, 49-7 W.4, was drilled to 2279 $^\prime$ and abandoned.

Conestoga 1—in 1 of 30, 50-5 W.4, actually drilled in previous year to 1861', was placed on production as an oil well.

Flobell 1—in 12 of 29, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1819' and was testing.

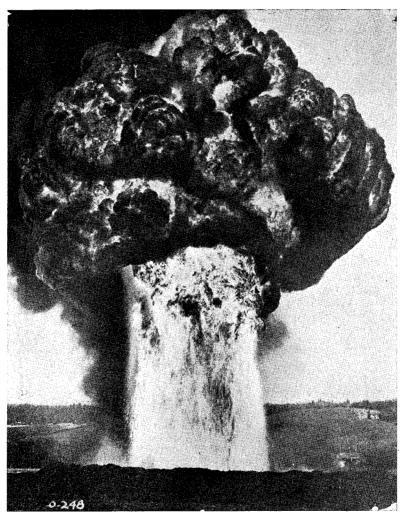
Midfield Petroleum 1—in 16 of 14, 50-6 W.4, started drilling and suspended at shallow depth.

Princeville 2—in 1 of 31, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1792' and completed as an oil well. This well produces more gas with oil than is usual in this field.

Richardson G. A.—in 14 of 20, 50-5 W.4, was reworked and placed on production.

Vermilion Consolidated Oils Limited, took over a number of completed and partly completed wells.

V.C.O. 1, name changed from Graham Shane—in 1 of 14, 49-6 W.4; during the year a pipe line was laid to supply the town of Vermilion with gas.



MAJOR 4 BLOWS IN

Photo by H. Pollard, Calgary

- V.C.O. 2—name changed from Graham Norton 1.
- V.C.O. 3-name changed from Franco Battleview 3.
- V.C.O. 4—name changed from Battleview Oils 1.
- V.C.O. 5, name changed from Franco Dalton 1—in 12 of 25, 50-6 W.4, was plugged back from 2305' to about 1810' and tested with a small indication of oil and considerable salt water.
- V.C.O. 6, name changed from Franco Hamers 1—in 16 of 19, 50-5, W.4, was tested with negative results.
- V.C.O. 7, name changed from Franco Hamers 2—in 9 of 19, 50-5 W.4, was partially tested and a little oil was recovered.
- V.C.O. 8, name changed from Franco Hamers 3—in 8 of 19, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1830' and completed as an oil well.
- V.C.O. 9, name changed from Franco Hamers 4—in 15 of 19, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1846' and testing was not complete but there were indications of oil.
- V.C.O. 10—in 13 of 36, 49-6 W.4, was drilled to 1998', no oil was obtained but possibility to develop gas.
 - V.C.O. 11—name changed from Pacalta Battleview 1.
- $V.C.O.\ 12-in\ 3$ of 23, 49-6 W.4, was drilled to 1874' without obtaining production.
- V.C.O. 13—in 16 of 19, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1863' and testing was not completed during the fiscal year.

Western Battleview 2—in 9 of 30, 50-5 W.4, was drilled to 1853' and completed as an oil well.

Western Battleview 3—in 4 of 29, 48-5 W.4, was drilled to 1932', with oil showings; had not been placed on production at end of fiscal year.

Western Battleview 4—in 16 of 18, 51-5 W.4, was drilled to 1744', with some showings of oil and gas, but not in condition to produce oil at end of fiscal year.

Wainwright Field.—Montreal-Alberta 1—in 2 of 15, 45-7 W.4, only a little work was done during the year, bottom at 4653'.

Bragg Creek Area.—Dome Oils 2—in 1 of 17, 22-6 W.5, started a diamond drill test but was unable to get below 71' because of loose gravel.

Dome Oils 3—in 8 of 17, 22-6, W.5; a diamond drill test was started late in 1941, drilling was proceeding below 1100' at end of fiscal year.

Brazeau Area.—Ram River 2—in unsurveyed territory in about 8 of 2, 37-11 W.5, resumed operations, reached a depth of nearly 3900' during fiscal year.

Brooks-Tilley Area.—Canadian Western Natural Gas 7—in 16 of 20, 18-14 W.4, was drilled by Northwest Company as oil prospect to 3399' and plugged back 1504' for completion as gas well.

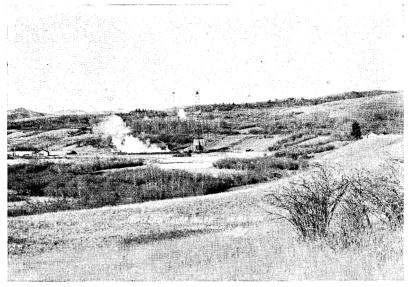
Northwest Tilley 1—in 1 of 18, 17-12 W.4, was drilled to 3208' and abandoned.

Northwest Tilley 2—in 4 of 17, 17-12 W.4, was drilled to 3185', with discovery of oil and testing was proceeding.

Bruderheim Area.—Clonmel 1—in 4 of 32, 55-20 W.4, was drilled to about 1000' and operations were continuing.

Ghost River Area.—Grease Creek 2—in 7 of 13, 29-7 W.5, was drilled to 7506' and abandoned on obtaining unfavourable geological information.

Keho Area.—Keho Dome 1—in 3 of 18, 11-22 W.4, was drilled to 3025' and suspended for casing.



NORTH TURNER VALLEY

Photo by H. Pollard, Calgary



TURNER VALLEY TOWNSITE LOOKING NORTH

Photo by H. Pollard, Calgary

Kinsella Gas Field.—Pipe line from this field was laid to connect with line from Viking to Edmonton and 5 wells were drilled during year and all obtained a good supply of gas.

Northwestern Utilities 3-in 15 of 25, 47-11 W.4, depth 2209'.

Northwestern Utilities 4—in 5 of 35, 47-11, W.4, depth 2180'. Northwestern Utilities 5—in 4 of 34, 47-11 W.4, depth 2171'.

Northwestern Utilities 6-in 16 of 33, 47-11 W.4, depth 2168'.

Northwestern Utilities 7—in 13 of 33, 47-11 W.4, depth 2208'.

Lacombe-Red Deer Area.-Lacombe-Red Deer 1-in 3 of 13, 40-26 W.4; a licence to drill was obtained and derrick was erected.

Lethbridge Area.—Lethbridge Petroleum and Refineries 1—in 12 of 11, 8-22, W.4, was drilled to 4378', with some showings of water, gas and oil, and abandoned after testing.

Northwest Company, Treaty 1-in 4 of 17, 8-23 W.4 (survey of Blood Reserve), was drilled to 6074' and abandoned after finding showings of oil which were not commercial.

Lundbreck Area.—Maxmont-Lundbreck 1—in 10 of 20, 9-2 W.5, continued operations and reached a depth of about 9300' and drilling continued.

Medicine Hat Area.—Medicine Hat 60—in 16 of 12, 13-6 W.4, was drilled by the City of Medicine Hat to 1118' and completed as a gas well.

Monitor Area.—McColl Frontenac 4-5-32-4—in 4 of 5, 32-4 W.4, was drilled to 3803' and abandoned.

Oyen Area.—McColl Frontenac 16-17-29-5—in 16 of 17, 29-5 W.4, was drilled to 1485' and operations were continuing at end of fiscal year.

Standard Oil of British Columbia 1-in 16 of 34, 26-5 W.4, was drilled to 4100' and abandoned.

Pouce Coupe Area.—Guardian 1—in 7 of 7, 80-12 W.6, continued drilling to 6898'.

Spring Coulee Area.—Del Bonita Associated 3—in 9 of 10, 2-20 W.4, reworked and made partial test.

McIntyre Ranch 1-in 11 of 24, 3-22 W.4, was drilled to 982' and failed to get local gas supply.

McIntyre Ranch 2-in 11 of 24, 3-22 W.4, was drilled to 650' obtaining a little gas.

Terminal 2-in 13 of 18, 1-21 W.4, abandoned after attempting to rework.

Western Drilling, Twin River 1-in 16 of 3, 2-20 W.4, was drilled to 3969' and plugged back to 3964', produced a little oil.

Suffield Area.—Dept. of National Defence drilled 3 wells to supply gas requirements.

Dept. of National Defence 1-in 5 of 22, 15-9 W.4, depth 1122'.

Dept. of National Defence 2-in 13 of 15, 15-9 W.4, depth 1119'.

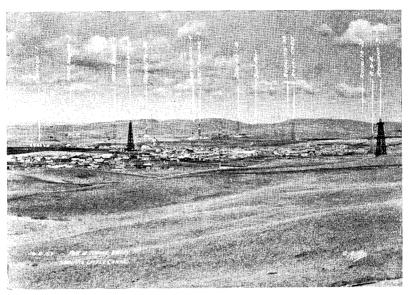
Dept. of National Defence 3-in 13 of 22, 15-9 W.4, depth 1137'.

Sundre Area.—Clear Oils 1—in unsurveyed territory about 8 of 2, 35-10 W.5, continued drilling to 3004' and a partial test made.

Taber Area.—Noble 1—in 14 of 33, 8-17 W.4, started drilling and suspended at a depth of 215'.

Willow Creek Area.—Oilfield Development 1—in 7 of 7, 13-2 W.5, resumed operations and drilled to 2535'; suspended.

Royal Sun 1-in 2 of 17, 13-3 W.5, diamond drill test; drilled to 400' with operations continuing.



LITTLE CHICAGO, TURNER VALLEY

Photo by H. Pollard, Calgary

DRILLING PROGRESS

Following the headings first used in year ending March 31st, 1941 report, drilling for oil and gas during 1941-42 is reported as in the table below. In reading the table it should be borne in mind that the basis of its preparation is to include footage made in all wells drilling in the province, regardless of whether they were completed during the period or not. This practice is made possible by the fact that all subsurface operations are reported to one central authority, and because of this the figures reflect the activity at time reported. In many United States statistics, only completions are considered, and total footage for the completed well appears in the period of completion, whereas much of the drilling may have been done previously. By the same token, much of the footage reported for Turner Valley would under the United States practice be considered "wildcat", or exploratory, in that wells have been drilled outside of proven areas.

During the fiscal year, the following footage was drilled:

D	EVELOPME	2IN I			
	Turner Valley	Other Oi! Fields	Gas Fields	Exploration	Total
April-June	104,792	14,090	8,688	8,502	136,072
July-September	83,180	14,575	4,600	9,309	111,664
October-December	88,858	15,054	2,835	22,607	129,354
January-March	116,270	9,784		12,985	139,039
TOTALS	393,100	53,503	16,123	53,403	516,129

OIL PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA

Fiscal year, 1941-42

riscal year, 1941-42			
Turner Valley, oil wells, separators Turner Valley, gas wells, separators Turner Valley, natural gasoline, plants Turner Valley, shallow crude	42	Barrels 9,743,502 22,426 305,665 5,842	Value of Sales \$14,052,582 46,400 659,248 9,397
Turner Valley Total Red Coulee Wainwright Vermilion Princess (2 wells, did not produce in March of 1942) Miscellaneous	7 6 8	10,077,435 11,363 12,896 29,143 20,094 16,905	\$14,767,627 8,202 8,977 18,352 17,093 12,360
TOTAL	†253	10,167,836	\$14,832,611
*Not including wells which were known to produce only graph Total number of wells producing as of March 1942	as		
GAS WITHDRAWALS FROM TURNE			1 / 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Gas Cap Oil Zone			d of March,1942 ,063,730,452 125,700,131
TOTAL	53,35	4,583 1	,189,430,583
Gas Wasted	32,78	34,579	963,109,579
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ALB Calendar Year 1941 (Quantities in barrels		DE PETROI	EUM
Light crude (24° and over) Heavy crude (under 24°) Natural gasoline			9,578,427 37,094 293,122
Total Production			9,908,643
Distribution— Alberta refinery runs Exports from Alberta Losses and adjustments			4,965,193
Total Distribution Withdrawals from Storage			10,016,302 107,659
Total Production		•••••	9,908,643
Storage beginning Storage end			
OIL USED IN ALBERTA I (Quantities in barrels			
Alberta crude oil Imported oil			5,012,610 11,919
Less refining and other losses, production of non-taxa fluctuation in unfinished stocks	ble products,	exempt sa	5,024,529 les, 1,396,468
Refinery production of taxable petroleum productsImports of taxable petroleum products from U.S.A. and other			3,628,061
Total supply of taxable petroleum products			
Distribution— Sales in Alberta Shipments to other provinces			2,854,920
Total Distribution			3,786,345 2,118
Total New Supply			3,784,227
Storage, white products, beginning	••••••		660,905 658,787

These tables of production and distribution of crude petroleum and oil used in the province are prepared from data that are more nearly complete than similar tables previously published.

GAS CONSUMPTION IN ALBERTA, 1941-42

Calgary-Lethbridge System—	No. of Wells		Thousands of Cubic Feet
From Foremost—to Gas Company From Turner Valley	3 245		126,490
Gas Company Imperial Refinery Bow Island Town Field fuel	24)	8,050,943 918,825 40,630 12,039,019	,)
Wainwright— Town supply Field fuel	5	91,837 11,165	,
Edmonton and towns— From Viking From Kinsella	14 6	2,528,573 2,023,591	
Vermilion— Town supply	1		4,552,164 39,181
Medicine Hat— City system Industries	22 11	1,632,345 1,053,415	
Redcliff— Domestic Industries	4 7	64,950 643,373	, ,
Brooks	6		708,323 56,487 164,747
TOTAL Waste, Turner Valley Waste, other field and miscellaneous			
TOTAL natural gas production	************		62,482,147

^{*}Includes only wells believed to be in use during the year.

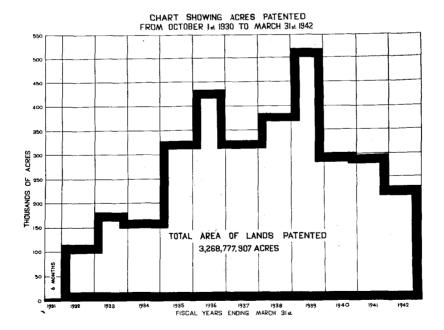
There are additional wells of value as standby to distribution systems, and a number of wells each serving a single consumer. Some other wells doubtless might be used when connected to a distribution system, but in absence of such connection, their condition and state of reserves are so little known as to make definite statements undesirable,

Technical Division

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TECHNICAL DIVISION, T. W. DALKIN

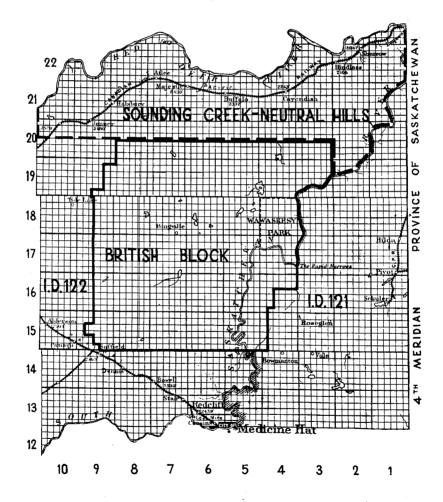
Notifications (Land Patents).—More than twice the number of acres were patented in the peak year ending March 31st, 1939, than in the present year under review, ending March 31st, 1942. This year's total amounts to 229,566,606 acres and 35 subdivision lots covered by 1,563 notifications, particulars of which are as follows:—

Classification	Notification	Area (Acres)
Homesteads	1,066	165,717.846
Sales (including lots in subdivisions)	84	4,140.85
Second homesteads	258	39,172,58
Soldier grants	23	3,624,41
Special grants	26	982.12
School lands' grants	3	7.00
School lands' sales	64	9,813,46
		318.00
Pre-emption sales	2 5	
Exchanges of land		643.00
Exchanges of land (Special Areas)	. 13	3,034.83
Revivals of title	. 6	1,401.16
Certificates of tax sale redemption	4	641.00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company grants	1	25.03
Northern Alberta Railways Company grants	1	34.91
Northern Alberta Railways Company sales	1	3,53
Canadian Northern Western Railway Company sales (Special		
Areas)	1	1.93
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company grants	î	-1,7,7
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company sales	î	3.21
Canadian Northern Railway Company sales (Special Areas)	2	1.74
Canadian Profession Ranway Company sales (Opecial Areas)	,	1./7
TOTALS	1,563	229,566.606



Map. Showing PRESENT DISPOSITION of FORMER TILLEY EAST SPECIAL AREA

Scale 1º Miles 9 12



Details of sales in subdivisions which are included in the 84 notifications referred to above:

	LAOCHLICATIONS	140 of Lots
Maple Leaf, Plan 7242 AI	2	3
Canmore, Plan 39 Gen.	5	6
Patricia Townsite, Plan 1217 BA	2	2
Coleman, Plan 6808 CU	1	1
Maple Leaf, Plan 6632 Y	1	1
McMurray, Plan 616 AO	1	5
Richdale, Plan 6978 AW	1	1
Prairie River, Plan 7652 BG	1	1
Winnifred, Plan 5265 AD	1	1
Peace River Landing Settlement, Plan 5617 BK	1	2
Donnelly, Plan 204 CL	1	1
Jarvie, Plan 37 Gen.	2	2
McMurray Settlement, Plan 198 AS	1	1
Hanna, Plan 6133 AW	1	2
Walsh, Plan 3644 B	1	2
Bodo, Plan 5201 EO	1	1
Buffalo Plan 1345 BA	1	2
Scapa, Plan 8731 DL	1	1
• ,	_	
TOTALS	25	35
School lands' sales included in the 64 notifications referred to above:		
McLennan Townsite, Plan 1394 EU	2	2
Special grant included in the 26 notifications referred to above:		
Carbondale, Plan 232 AI	1	2
Carponation Figure 200 122	-	-

Change in Policy.—Patents and notifications have heretofore been sent by the dominion and provincial governments to the registrars and at the same time the patentee was advised. Where fees were required for the registration of these documents the registrar notified the owner of the land. During the course of many years a large number of patents and notifications have remained in the Land Titles Office unregistered, due to the failure of the prospective owners to send in the registration fee. In consultation with the registrars, a change in policy has now been adopted whereby the registrar's fee is now collected by this Department and transmitted to him with the notification, so that no notification is issued until the registration fee is received, thus ensuring its registration when forwarding it to the Land Titles Office.

Special Areas.—News that the Dominion Government had selected about thirty townships of land in the Tilley East just north of Medicine Hat for a bombing area and for other experimental purposes in connection with the war caused great excitement among the residents, who, in some cases, did not altogether like the idea of being moved from their land, in spite of the fact that the area had for many years yielded only a bare existence.

It should be recorded that all other areas in the province, and also other provinces, had been investigated by the Department of National Defence and finally this one was settled upon because the least number of families would be disturbed. Most of the lands which were held by the Crown were fairly level, tree-less and located close to railway and power supplies. They were generally useless for agriculture.

In May, 1941, Colonel Goodwin Gibson arrived in Edmonton with his associates to start proceedings for taking over on behalf of the Dominion Government the area which has since been commonly known as the British Block. Anticipating his arrival, abstracts of all patented lands in the Block were obtained and the facilities and help of this division were immediately made available to set up complete records of all ownerships.

Each owner's record showed upon a special form the lands held under title, the lands held under lease from the Crown and also grazing allotments, etc. A complete financial statement was also given showing details of all encumbrances including mortgages, liens, relief received, arrears of rentals and so forth, and a separate plan was prepared showing the holdings in detail. This work was

accomplished by searching every quarter section by order of township and range, after which the various holdings of each owner were sorted out and put into a folder in alphabetical order.

With this complete record the Commission set out for Medicine Hat where, through the courtesy of the Department of Public Works, offices were provided in the Court House, in order that each owner could appear before this Commission and submit a claim for compensation. It is generally known that all liens up to and including the year 1935 affecting lands in the Special Areas were cancelled in full by the Provincial Government, and, as a further concession to all owners in the British Block, whose compensation amounted to less than \$1,500.00, agricultural relief liens under the 1936, 1937 and 1938 advances were withdrawn in as far as the lands were affected in the British Block.

Telephone calls, telegrams and communications were received daily from this Commission and the Dominion Government's legal representatives in Medicine Hat, who were also furnished with abstracts and various other detailed information covering the lands, whose owners were seeking compensation, and all inquiries were given immediate attention in order to assist the Dominion Government in the settlement of compensation without delay.

When all encumbrances are cleared from the lands in the British Block it is the intention of the Province of Alberta to lease this area to the Dominion Government.

The lands that have for so many years been known as the Tilley East are, therefore, no more, at least in name, for a glance at the map hereunder will show that it has been completely disposed of by the creation of the British Block under Order In Council, No. 645/41, dated the 13th of May, 1941. Order In Council, No. 644/41, passed on the same date, deleted certain lands which are now included in I.D. 121 and I.D. 122. The balance of the Tilley East still remains in the Special Areas, but by Order In Council, No. 901/41, dated the 2nd of July, 1941, is incorporated with and known as the Sounding Creek-Neutral Hills Special Area.

It will be noticed from the list of notifications issued that 13 were involved in connection with exchanges of land in the Special Areas. These exchanges were briefly referred to in last year's report. The main object is to consolidate the residents' holdings into one economic unit. The benefits, however, are two-fold in that the land transferred to the Government also helps in many cases to consolidate the lands held by the Crown thereby affording better administration in the elimination of isolated, privately-owned lands.

The main attributing factor to the delay in affecting these exchanges has been the badly encumbered state of the applicants' titled lands, and as many Dominion Government liens appeared among these encumbrances, discharges of these and all other indebtedness had to be obtained so that clear titles could issue in the name of the Crown. After the registration of the notifications covering the Crown lands to the applicants the amount of provincial indebtedness was registered as a charge against the new titles. As a departmental policy, exchanges are restricted to the lands within the Special Areas, and it is only in extenuating circumstances that exchanges are considered outside the Special Areas.

Through requests received from time to time by the Director of Surveys of the Department of Public Works, it was ascertained that 26 road diversions were scheduled for survey. As some of these requests were of long standing it was deemed advisable to investigate the necessity of these surveys as due to everchanging conditions in the Special Areas, many of the roadways may not have been required. The result was that only 4 road surveys were made affecting mostly C.P.R. and Hudson's Bay lands.

The Special Areas Board now has made application, to be affected by Ministerial Order under Section 14 of the Special Areas Act, for the closing of all roads, trails and bridges to public travel or use, except certain specified roadways which are required for the economic life and administration of the areas.

Three small areas were sold and notifications were issued in favour of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. These areas were required for the erection of snow fences and located in the following quarter sections:—

S.w. ¼ 7-28-2-W. 4th Mer., containing 0.44 of an acre, S.e. ¼ 22-30-11-W. 4th Mer., containing 0.61 of an acre, S.w. ¼ 16-28-5-W. 4th Mer., containing 0.69 of an acre.

The Canadian Northern Western Railway Company purchased 1.93 acres, more or less, in the n.w. ½ 25-22-12 w 4th mer., which area is now being used as a right of way for a wye at Wardlow.

In recognition of the elimination of the Tilley East Special Area and the new boundaries at present established, it is found that the following areas have been acquired by the Crown:—

 By tax recovery
 1,871,906 acres

 By revestment
 75,380 acres

 TOTAL
 1,947,286 acres

The 1,871,906 acres include 135,783.59 acres of tax recovery lands that were acquired by the Crown during this fiscal year.

At this point it may be interesting to submit the area of lands that the province has acquired outside the Special Areas, which is as follows:—

By tax recovery 610,180 acres
By revestment 417,718 acres
TOTAL 1,027,998 acres

TOTAL 1,027,898 acres

Total area of land acquired by the province since the return of the natural resources:—

Reference to the chart in this report will reveal that a total area of 3,268,778 acres has been patented, and taking into consideration the amount of lands acquired by the province through tax recovery and revestment, the figures show an actual loss to the province of only 293,594 acres. The term "by revestment" covers all lands transferred to the province excepting those transferred through tax recovery proceedings. For instance, lands transferred to the province by the Dominion Government, lands transferred to the province in exchange for other lands, Soldier Settlement lands and any other lands that are transferred through any cause to the Crown, are classified as revested lands.

New Surveys.—Due to a change in the course of the right bank of the Red Deer River at Drumheller, the city made application to acquire a certain area of the former bed of the river which adjoined an island already patented in that city's name. This necessitated a new survey which incorporated the island and the bed of the river. The city transferred the island back to the Crown in return for which a notification was issued to the city covering the island and the land now connecting it to the mainland. The city council defrayed all expenses in connection with this survey and transfer. It was brought to the attention of the Department that certain squatters had taken up residence on legal subdivisions 10 and 15 of section 11, township 29, range 20, west of the 4th meridian, which is Crown land and is already under lease from the Department. Following the policy of clearing up such squatter situations, wherever possible, a survey was ordered of the land occupied by each squatter, plans of survey prepared and squatter permits issued to each.

Due to the recession of the waters of Gap Lake in the south-east quarter of section 19 and the south-west quarter of section 20, township 24, range 9,

west of the 5th meridian, a resurvey was made in order to deal with an application for a tourist camp site. This is an ideal location for a commercial venture of this kind, and is situated immediately south of and adjoining the Banff highway midway between Exshaw and Canmore. The access road leading from the cabins to the highway was not all that could be desired from a safety point of view, but through the co-operation of the Department of Public Works this has now been remedied.

Reference was made in last year's report to a completed survey near the south approach on Twelfth Street to St. George's Island Bridge in Calgary. It was discovered that a portion of the accrued area fell within the limits of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway. This matter was brought to the attention of the railway authorities with the result that a free grant was issued in the name of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. This grant appears in the preceding list of notifications, against which no area is shown as it was described as Block A., according to registered plan No. 2336 F.A.

Townships 66 and 67, range 2, west of the 5th meridian and township 69, range 26, west of the 5th meridian: A supply of lithographed maps of the surveys of these townships (which surveys were made last year) has been received from Ottawa and released for distribution. Receipt of the plans of survey of townships 66 and 67, above described, near Tieland, permitted the registration of a notification in favour of the Northern Alberta Railways Company for right of way containing 34.91 acres, through the east half of section 35, and south-west quarter of section 36, township 66, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, and through the east half of section 2 and the east half of section 11, township 67, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, being a free grant and in accordance with the agreement covering the sale of the railways from the Provincial Government to the railway company. Additional lands were required by this railway company in the north-east quarter of section 11, township 67, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, which were disposed of by sale in the usual way.

Roadways.—Eighty-nine survey plans of roadways approved by the Director of Surveys, Department of Public Works, were received and recorded in this Division. These plans affected 296 parcels of Crown land throughout the province. The usual reservations were entered in the Division's records and in cases where the lands were alienated by agreement for sale or lease, etc., assignments were obtained and compensation credited to the purchasers or licensees as the case may be.

Licences of Occupation.-Logging Roads: A wartime boom in the lumber industry was reflected in the applications for logging roads and resulted in licences of occupation being issued to the following companies:-

Etter-McDougall Sawmills Limited (2 logging roads) Chisholm Sawmills Limited (2 logging roads) McRae Lumber Company Limited Messes, F. W. and A. A. Steffes

Other licences of occupation issued for power transmission line and pipe-lines to the Northwestern Utilities Limited (two pipe-lines), The East Kootenay Power Company, Limited, and The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited.

In accordance with the agreement of the province in connection with the sale of the railways, three licences of occupation were issued in favour of the

Northern Alberta Railways Company for bridge sites at the following locations:

N.e. ¼ 11-78-5-W.6th mer.—over Bremner Creek,
S.w. ½ 29-76-5-W.6th mer.—over Burnt River,
N.w. ¼ 25-77-8-W.4th mer.—over Christina River,
S.e. ¼ 22-11-W.5th mer.—over Athabaska River,
S.e. ½ 22-71-W.5th mer.—over Pembina River,
N.e. ¼ 35-77-24-W.5th mer.—over Smoky River,
N.e. ¼ 35-77-24-W.5th mer.—over Smoky River,
Retween river lots 16 and 41, township 78, range 5, west of the 6th meridian—over Spirit River,
River lots 48 and 55, township 77, range 5, west of the 6th meridian—over Bremner Creek,
S.e. ¼ 13-66-15-W.4th mer.—over Missawawi Lake.

Leases.—Various leases of a miscellaneous nature were issued for recreational grounds, fur farming, gardening and residential purposes, one of the most northerly being issued to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay, covering 8.25 acres, more or less, in an unsurveyed portion of township 89, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. This area was required as a site for a trading post and allied purposes.

Soil Surveys.—The following areas were covered by the soil survey party of the Division:-

```
NITON-CARROT CREEK AREA
               Township 53—range
                                              9-w 5th meridian
               township 53—range 10—w 5th meridian,
township 53—range 11—w 5th meridian,
Part only
Part only
                             53-range 12-w 5th meridian,
               township 52—range 13—w 5th meridian,
Fownship 53—range 13—w 5th meridian,
township 53—range 14—w 5th meridian,
Part only
              Township 53—range 13-
township 53—range 14-
Part only
               township 54 range 12-w 5th meridian.
          ATHABASKA-LAC LA BICHE AREA
               township 67—range 15—w 4th meridian, township 68—range 16—w 4th meridian, township 67—range 16—w 4th meridian,
Part only
Part only
Part only
               Township 68-range 17-w 4th meridian,
              township 67—range 17—w 4th meridian, Township 68—range 18—w 4th meridian, Township 67—range 18—w 4th meridian,
               Township 66
                                   -range 18-
                                                  -w 4th meridian
                                   range 19-w 4th meridian,
               Township 68–
               Township 67-range 19-w 4th meridian,
               township 66—range 19—w 4th meridian,
Part only
              township 67—
Township 66—
Part only
                                   -range 20-w 4th meridian
                                   range 20—w 4th meridian,
               township 68—range 21—w 4th meridian,
township 67—range 21—w 4th meridian,
Township 66—range 21—w 4th meridian,
Part only
               Township 68-
                                   -range 22-w 4th meridian,
               Township 67-range 22-w 4th meridian,
              Township 66—range 22—w 4th meridian,
Township 66—range 22—w 4th meridian,
Township 68—range 23—w 4th meridian,
               Township 67—range 23—w 4th meridian,
              Township 66—range 23—w 4th meridian, township 66—range 24—w 4th meridian, Township 65—range 24—w 4th meridian.
```

2

Operations started on the 21st day of May and the party disbanded on the 9th of September.

This survey was carried out with the object of determining the amount of available vacant Crown lands suitable for farming purposes within the above areas, the regulations governing the issue of agriculture leases being kept in mind. The lands were classified on the following basis:-

- Lands Suitable for Immediate Settlement: These lands include quarter sections with soil suitable for continued crop production. At least 50 per cent of their area must be suitable for cultivation and the cost of bringing them under cultivation must not exceed \$25.00 per acre. Lands Unsuitable for Settlement: Lands in this class constitute quarter sections having less than 50 per cent of their area suitable for cultivation, due to poor soil, very rough topography or extreme stoniness.
- Lands Having Potential Value: These are quarter sections which are unsuitable for settlement at the present time, due to muskeg or heavy tree cover, but which may become suitable for cultiva-tion at some future period.

Each quarter section was inspected individually, soil samples being taken at different places over the quarter and classified on the spot, except, of course, where a general reconnaissance showed that certain areas did not merit a detailed survey at the present time due to inaccessibility, poor soil, very rough topography or a preponderance of muskeg.

In addition to the soil classification, the following information was obtained:

- Topography;
 Extent and kind of tree covering;
 Classification of the soil and its suitability for farming purposes;
 Improvements and value, if any;
 Approximate cost of clearing and breaking;
 Number of acres suitable for cultivation;

- The value of the land.

A total of 1,177 quarter sections was inspected and may be classified as follows:—

179 quarters, suitable for immediate settlement, 277 quarters, unsuitable, 721 quarters, potential agricultural lands.

The areas classified were mostly of the 2nd and 3rd class grey wooded type, more suitable for mixed farming than the growing of wheat only. Those quarter sections which have been classified as not suitable at the present time due to heavy clearing or to the presence of muskeg may become suitable for cultivation at some future date, should the trees or muskegs be removed by fire. It should be remembered that a great deal of muskeg land in the province has been brought under cultivation by the burning off of the moss cover and is now producing excellent crops. Unfortunately this practice of burning cannot be generally recommended as a method for reclaiming muskeg land due to the danger to nearby timber stands and neighboring farmsteads.

Soil surveys were carried out on lands for which agricultural lease applications had been received. These surveys and reports were executed as expeditiously as conditions would permit. The majority of applications were for lands which were far from gravelled roads, and weather conditions were in some cases responsible for making the dirt roads impassable, particularly in the Lac La Biche and Buck Lake, west of Breton, districts and districts adjacent to the North Saskatchewan river. In other cases delays were due to the fact that applications would be received in an area just after the Division's inspector had completed all his investigations and was in another part of the province, carrying out his season's programme.

Just over 300 applications for agricultural leases were dealt with and soil surveys of the various quarters gave the following information:-

216 quarters met the requirements of the regulations, 62 quarters were unsuitable at present, but of potential value, 26 quarters were rejected.

During the inspections, general agricultural practice of the district was observed, and, wherever possible, beneficial advice was given to the farmers.

In addition, 12 quarter sections, or fractions thereof, were inspected for miscellaneous leases and some time was spent in Southern Alberta in connection with the proposed grazing reserves in the old Tilley East Special Area and in the Castle River and Burmis districts. A general inspection was also made of the old Cooking Lake Forest Reserve and a valuation placed on the improvements owned by the Blackfoot Stock Association.

Mineral Taxation.—The Mineral Taxation Act of 1941 has been placed under the administration of this Division, and in accordance with same only one area to be classified as producing, has been established so far. This, of course, is in the Turner Valley. New producing areas will be proclaimed from time to time as new oil fields are discovered.

Tax notices were mailed to all the registered owners of the minerals in this producing area in accordance with the final assessment, as revised upon appeal by the Chairman of the Alberta Assessment Commission. In the producing area the rate was struck at 2 mills. In the non-producing area the lands are taxed at the rate of ½c per acre. In as far as the non-producing area is concerned, an unfortunate feature of the act provides that every owner of minerals shall deliver to the Minister a statement of the parcels taxable under the provisions of this act. This is the reversed procedure to sending out assessment notices. It is, therefore, quite understandable that many owners will fail to comply with the act, due, in many cases, to the fact that the owners of Alberta minerals are living outside of the Dominion and are not, therefore, aware of this provision. Advertisements, however, have appeared in the provincial papers calling attention to the requirements of this act.

In the event of non-payment of these taxes, the Minister shall notify the owner of the fact by sending a registered letter to his address as shown by his certificate of title. The proper administration of this portion of the act is not possible because the Department has no record of the ownerships of the various minerals not included in the non-producing area, which can be obtained only from the registrars of the Land Titles offices. This would involve a great deal of time and work by experienced people familiar with such records. At the present time the staffs of the two offices are unable to cope with any additional work outside of their regular duties. If a complete record of the mineral owners cannot soon be obtained, and it seems most unlikely that it can, then some consideration must be given to amending or revising the Mineral Taxation Act as it is clear that it cannot be successfully administered unless the Department has record of the names and addresses of owners who are subject to taxation.

Duplicating Machine.—The Gestetner Duplicating Machine and its operator have been transferred to this Division. During the year 389 stencils were cut and a total of 136,903 copies were run off. The balance of the operator's time is taken up in stenographic work.

Preservation of Records on Film.—As the Department has been authorized by legislation to record on film any documents of a cancelled transaction, a Recordak Junior has been installed by the Recordak Corporation and was put into service in October of this year.

In connection with the installation of this machine, some idea of its value may be obtained from the following article:—

"Before a bombing plane can be built draftsmen must make 60,000 mechanical drawings. Thirty tons of blueprints must be made before the building of a battleship is completed. In the Library of Congress are copies of nearly 10,000,000 books. In the public and private archives of the nation is stored the recorded knowledge on which the cultural and industrial life of the nation is based.

If enemy bombs should destroy these priceless records, how would we duplicate them? A bombed building can be built up again—but ideas, designs, patents, formulae, masterpieces of architecture, if the paper on which they are recorded is destroyed, may be lost to us forever. Portions could be recaptured only by great expenditure of time and labor.

Today invaluable records of this sort are photographed on microfilm. An entire drawing, even a whole page of newspaper, may be copied on a tiny piece of film no larger than a postage stamp. A novel of over a thousand pages, like "Gone With the Wind," can be copied on a roll of film the size of a five-cent spool of thread.

A plant manufacturing machine tools found itself with 400,000 charts that took up 1,500 square feet of floor space. Every day the number grew. Reduced to microfilm the whole lot could be stored away in two drawers of a letter-file. About 9,000 drawings were duplicated on a reel of film the manager could slip into his pocket or hide away in a safe-deposit vault.

Telephone companies, water companies, gas and electric corporations today are microfilming their records. If a city is bombed, repair crews will know just where to go to repair breaks, even if original engineering plans and records are damaged or lost. Records which must be added to or changed are re-photographed periodically and kept up to date. Some utility companies are doing this every six months.

Banks photograph checks, for a permanent record that can be filed away without taking up room. Letters written by soldiers abroad are microfilmed so that a single air-plane, bound for home, can carry the equivalent of tons of mail. The Army and Navy are making other uses of the film that can't be told until the war is over. Newspapers from 37 countries are now available through Harvard's microfilm subscription service for libraries. All books in the British Museum written before the year 1500 A.D. are being recorded—some 10,000,000 pages in all—in an American sponsored project. No bomb can ever lose their contents to mankind.

The secret of microfilm is an ultra-fine grain emulsion with what photographers call high resolving power and inherent contrast. That is, it can record extremely fine detail—so fine that in reducing a drawing to the size of a pinhead, 1/900th of the original area, and then enlarging it, all of the essential detail is preserved."

Looking forward to an era of progress and reform after the conclusion of this war, it is quite within the range of possibility that this method may be universally adopted throughout all Government departments.

Photostat Machine.—A record year was established in the photostat division where 51 rolls of photostat paper, each 350 feet long, were used. This machine is now practically in continuous operation and its value, judging from the amount of work executed for the various departments, has been definitely established and recognized throughout the service.

In this connection it is interesting to know that a great volume of work was done for the Department of Municipal Affairs in preparing its preliminary material in order to establish larger Municipal District Units. The time at the disposal of this Division was limited and without the photostat machine it would have been impossible to have had the various plans ready for the meetings which had been arranged for the discussion of the proposed new districts.

From time to time assignments have been done for the Department of Geology of the University of Alberta. Dr. Allan is greatly impressed with the ingenuity of this machine, particularly when weeks of work can be saved by the enlargement of fine topographical features.

New Maps.—The new map of the Province of Alberta, the work of this Division, came off the press in October, drawn to a scale of 16 miles to the inch. This fits in to the same scale as the Saskatchewan map, which is a very handy size, measuring 4'4" by 2'6". The map shows all surveyed areas of the province on a blue background, making the names of the cities, towns, villages and post offices, printed in black, very legible. Railways are shown in black and the highways in red. In addition trails, irrigation canals, ferries, railway stations, Hudson's Bay Posts, radio stations, including forestry and commercial, principal airports, forest reserves, national parks and elevations are shown. A new strip map of Turner Valley was drafted, which also included the area north of the Turner Valley field for a distance of about 7 miles in a north-westerly direction.

Maps and Plans.—Apart from the disposal of a large number of maps to the general public and the various Government departments, it was most gratifying to be of assistance to the pilots of the U.S.A. aircraft who refueled their planes in Edmonton on their way to Alaska. The maps mostly in demand by the pilots covered Northern Alberta and British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Changes continued to take place in the personnel of the staff. Eight resignations were accepted during the year, four of which were due to enlistments in the armed forces. The war has made the most inroads on our drafting staff, making it difficult to maintain a high standard of prompt and efficient service. However girls are now successfully employed at the drafting desks and show quite an aptitude for the junior branches of the work.

Dominion Maps.—The new Dominion publications, Whitecourt-Athabaska and Grande Prairie-Peace River, in the National Topographic Series were published, and this Division co-operated with Ottawa in the final check of these maps before they were run off the press.

Grazing Leases.—There was a decided increase in the descriptions of lands for grazing leases, mainly due to the fact that the Special Areas grazing leases, lying within the area withdrawn from the Tilley East Special Area, were converted into provincial lands grazing leases.

Accounting Division

REPORT OF THE ACTING ACCOUNTANT, E. R. EDWARDS

During the year ending March 31, 1942, there was a surplus of \$1,745,929.82 on income account, an increase of \$384,714.29 over the previous year. Included in this year's figures, however, is a surplus of \$121,058.73 on operations of the Game Branch, which was transferred to this Department on April 1, 1941.

Every branch of the Department showed an increase in revenue over the previous year, the most notable being the Mining Lands Branch and the Timber Branch which showed increases of \$127,751.20 and \$120,003.56 respectively. An examination of statment "H" will show the details of increases in all branches. It will be noted from statement "B" that the net revenue on Income Account for the year was \$2,593,485.14, an increase of \$561,990.76.

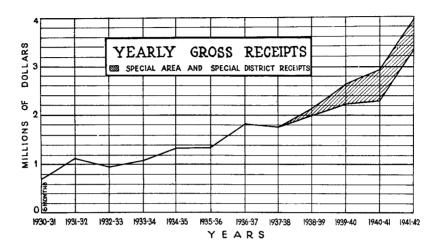
The total expenditure on income account amounted to \$847,555.32. The increase of \$177,276.47 was due to the operational costs of the Fisheries and Game Branches, \$48,969.86 and \$40,063.44, and to a sharp increase of \$98,554.62 in fire-fighting expenses.

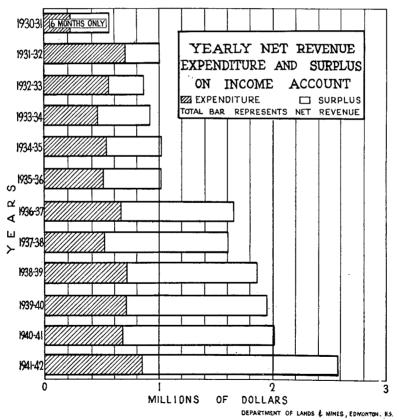
Combined collections from Special Areas and Special Districts amounted to \$594,010.46. The decline in collections on Agricultural Relief Advances more than accounts for the total decrease of \$39,734.68. The combined expenditures for this year's operations were \$327,080.62, and were all paid from funds in the Special Areas and Special Districts Trust Accounts. Details will be found in statements "E", "F", and "G".

Since October 1, 1930, when the natural resources of the province came under the control of the Provincial Government, there has been an enormous increase in the volume of cash receipts being handled by this Division. The total cash received from all sources during this fiscal year was \$3,967,861.44, as shown in statement "A". The following graphs are presented to illustrate the growth of gross receipts and the relationship between net revenue and expenditure on income account.

INDEX TO STATEMENTS

- A.—Statement of Receipts from All Sources.
- B .- Statement of Receipts Income Account.
- C.-Statement of Receipts Capital Account.
- D.-Statement of Receipts and Disposition of Agricultural Advances.
- E.—Special Areas Trust Account Statement of Receipts and Payments.
- F.—Special Districts Trust Account Statement of Receipts and Payments.
- G.-Statement of Receipts, Special Areas and Special District.
- H.—Statement of Receipts by Branches.
- I.-Statement of Receipts, School Lands Branch.
- J.-Alberta School Lands Trust Fund Balance Sheet.
- K .-- Alberta School Lands Sales Revenue Account.
- L.—Statement of Collections on Tax Recovery Lands.





STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

From April I, 1941 to March 31, 1942

	Gross Receipts	Refunds	Net Revenue
Income Account	\$2,703,598.18	\$ 110,688.12	\$2,592,910.06
Capital Account	10,486.91	70.00	10,416.91
Reimbursement of Previous Year's Expenditures	7.36	***********	7.36
School Lands Trust Fund	127,882.36	8.10	127,874.26
Special Areas and Special Districts	603,750.33	9,739.87	594,010.46
Unapplied Receipts	452,427.78	376,612.40	75,815.38
Tax Recovery	53,600.66	111.84	53,488,82
Improvements	4,405.36	2,189.69	2,215.67
Land patents cultivation crop shares	754.02		754.02
School lands cultivation crop shares	6,767.34	*******	6,767.34
Grazing permits, fees, rentals, etc.	4,181.14		4,181.14
	\$3,967,861.44	\$ 499,420.02	\$3,468,441.42

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS-INCOME ACCOUNT

From April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942

From April 1, 1941 t			
INCOME ACCOUNT:	Gross Receipts	Refunds	Net Revenue
Fisheries:			
Casual	\$ 362.74	***************************************	\$ 362.74
Fisherman's licences	8,995.00		8,995.00
Angling permits	14,650.11	\$ 1,769.26	12,880.85
Boat licences	60.00	***********	60.00
Game Branch:			
Casual	1,622.73		1,622.73
Game licences	80,832.83	5,758.70	75,074.13
Trap line permits	3,129.84		3,129.84
Fur tax	81,587.44	3,322.59	78,264.85
Sale of fur	3,031.96	1.34	3,030.62
Lands and Grazing Branch;			
Casual	8,852.24	327.69	8,524.55
Grazing permits, fees, dues, etc	142,531.91	22,854.88	119,677.03
Hay permits, fees, dues, etc.	4,284.17	243.50	4,040.67
Agricultural fees, rentals, etc.	1,553.29	235.00	1,318.29
Improvement collection fees	544.54	67.50	477.04
General sales interest	1,800.45	***************************************	1,800.45
Filing authority fees	2.00		2.00
Cultivation fees, rentals, etc.	11,421.39	3,300.94	8,120.45
Surface rentals	2,020.95		2,020.95
Timber Branch:			
Casual	5,545.52	2.00	5,543.52
Timber fees, dues, rentals, etc	734,041.42	7,405.54	726,635.88
Mining Lands Branch:			
Casual	11,236.86		11,236.86
Coal fees, rentals, etc,	82,756,69	2,196.25	80,560.44
Coal Mines Act sundry revenue	4,498,86	31.50	4,467.36
Coal royalties	216,786.95	9.00	216,777.95
Petroleum and natural gas fees, rentals, etc	196,303.50	6,866.55	189,436.95
Petroleum and natural gas royalties	570,604.94		570,604.94
Mineral Tax	75,120,93		75,120.93
School Lands Branch:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	***************************************	,
Interest on sales	99,022.53	149.69	98,872.84
Miscellaneous	324,273.92	55,089,89	269,184.03
	J2T,2/J.J2	77,007.07	207,101.07
Miscellaneous:	0.005.13	1.016.20	7 000 02
Casual	8,905.13	1,016.30	7,888.83
Services and supplies	6,102.18		6,102.18
Reimbursement of salaries and expenses	588.16	40.00	588.16
Tax recovery office fees	527.00	40.00	487.00
Total (carried to Statement A)	\$2,703,598.18	\$ 110,688.12	\$2,592,910.06
Special Districts (carried to Statement D):			
1936 seed grain interest	123.88		123.88
1939 agricultural advances interest	41.56		41.56
1937-38 feed and fodder interest	285.72		285.72
1938-39 feed and fodder interest	123.92		123.92
TOTAL INCOME ACCOUNT	\$2,704,173.26	\$ 110,688.12	\$2,593,485.14

STATEMENT From Land sales principal	April 1, 194	1 to March 3 Gross Re	1, 194			N	EMENT C. et Revenue 10,416.91
•							
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS From		OSITION OF 1 to March 3					MENT D.
Receipts: Gross receipts Refunds							35,856.41 20.65
Net to statement G						\$	35,835.76
Disposition: 1937 seed grain 1936 seed grain 1939 agricultural advances 1937-38 feed and fodder 1938-39 feed and fodder 1938 agricultural advances 1938 agricultural advances 1938 agricultural advances 1938 agricultural advances	Principal \$ 7,253.88 261.93 353.28 1,804.84 1,221.12 1,942.70 6,544.67 10,461.00 \$29,843.42	1,218.56 1,932.68 \$ 5,992.34	repaid to be f	to 1 forward 43.4 92.3	arded to Pi 2 4	il Affai	irs d Treasurer
					_		
		EIPTS AND				STATE	EMENT E.
		TRUST ACC led March 31,		Γ			
Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment gr Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous	ant			\$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56	3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	34,737.23
					1,027.70	<u> </u>	146,762.56
Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machine cos Special Districts items charged to Construction of dams Grass seed Hay meadows Miscellaneous	ts Special Areas	Trust Accour	nt	\$	22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24 277.75 1,345.60 756.52	· ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	181,499.79
				_			49,546.03
Cash in bank, March 31, 1942						. \$	131,953.76
SPECIAL	DISTRICT: the Year End Districts Bank	k Accounts	CCOUI 1942	NT	TS 359,739.30 8,155.47	. \$!	65,368.24
Reimbursement of Special Areas it Trust during year ending Marc Miscellaneous	ems charged : h 31, 1941	to Special Dis	tricts		530.30 524.44 7,220.05		376,169.56
							441,537.80

Payments:			
School requisitions, 1941	\$		
Hospital requisitions, 1941	24,670.06		
Maintenance of roads	49,619,65		
Provincial Mental Hospital	626.50		
Provincial Training School	2,157.10		
Child welfare	127.75		
Direct relief	2,828.39		
Mothers' allowances	5,479.02		
Provincial Treasurer for special administrative services	2,892.06		
Land Titles Office fees	2,522.20		
Pests and weeds	1,213.77		
Buildings	850.00		
Special Areas items charged to Special Districts Trust Account	442.20		
Miscellaneous	501.96		
Tilley East collections transferred to Dept. of Municipal Affairs	41,713.93		
Liquidation of debentures of former school districts in Special Areas	39,916.16		
Liquidation of liabilities of former municipal districts in Special			
Areas	298.07		
	 		277,534.59
Cash in bank, March 31, 1942	 	ş	164,003.21

STATEMENT G.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS SPECIAL AREAS AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS From April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942 Gross Receipts Refunds Net Rev

AXES:	Gross Receipts	Refunds	Net Revenue
General Tax—Statement F Social Service Tax Reporting School Tax Refunded to school districts	\$ 367,328.40 56,201.92 8,430.30	\$ 7,589.10 26.28 	\$ 359,739.30 56,175.64 8,430.30
Total collections	3,648.22		3,648.22
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS Funds transferred from Municipal Districts Bank Accounts, Statement F Special Districts Bank Interest, Statement F Special Districts Miscellaneous, Statement F Statement F \$7,220.05	\$ 435,608.84 8,155.47 530.30 6,626.09	\$ 7,615.38 10.00	\$ 427,993.46 8,155.47 530.30 6,616.09
Less: Reporting schools commissions	116,880.62	2,093.84	114,786.78
Less: Province of Alberta Equipment Grant	. 25 054 41	20.65	25 925 76
Agricultural Advances, Statement D Collections for Department of Agriculture: Horse vaccine Bran and sawdust	35,856.41 71.00 21.60		35,835.76 71.00 21.60
	\$ 603,750.33	\$ 9,739.87	\$ 594,010.46
			•

STATEMENT OF RECE	IPTS BY	BRAN	CHES	S'	TATEMENT H.
For Fiscal Years Ending March 3	11, 1941	and Ma	rch 3	1, 1942	
INCOME ACCOUNT				ending , 1941	Fiscal year ending March 31, 1942
INCOME ACCOUNT: Fisheries Branch					\$ 22,298.59
Game Branch					161,122.17
Lands and Grazing Branch Timber Branch			125,5		145,981.43
Mining Lands Branch			612,1 945.3	75.8 4 33.30	732,179.40 1,073,084.50
Mining Lands Branch Mineral Tax					75,120.93
School Lands Branch Miscellaneous			337,7	77.81	368,056.87 15,066.17
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			10,6	63.08	15,066.17
Land sales principal TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS			9,5	11.39	10,416.91
SCHOOL LANDS TRUST FUND				51.49 89.34	7.36 127,874.26
SPECIAL AREAS AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS:			, 0, ,	.,,,,	127,071.20
Taxes	Truct		420,8	74.08	427,993.46
Funds transferred from Improvement Districts Accounts	1 rust		38	80.12	
Funds transferred from Municipal Districts Bank A					8,155.47
Special Districts bank interest Special Districts miscellaneous				82.29 57.18	530.30 6,616.09
Special Areas receipts			106,7	48.30	114,786.78
Agricultural advances Horse vaccine			103,90	07.28 53.50	35,835.76
Bran and sawdust				12.39	71.00 21.60
UNAPPLIED RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD:			70.0	15 14	120 204 00
Suspense Improvements				35.1 4 99.21	129,304.20 2,215.67
Land patents cultivation crop share			1,49	92.29	754.02
School lands cultivation crop share			25,40	91,91	6,767.34 4,181.14
arang printing, ton, round, out mining					
		\$2,	853,8	19.54	\$3,468,441.42
STATEMENT O SCHOOL LAND April 1, 1941 to N INCOME ACCOUNT: Sales: interest Grazing fees, rentals, etc. Hay fees, dues, etc. Cultivation fees, rentals, etc. Surface rentals Miscellaneous leases Timber permits, fees, dues, etc. Coal fees, rentals, etc. Coal fees, rentals, etc. Coal foyalties Petroleum and natural gas fees, rentals, etc.	S BRAN March 31 Re- \$ 99 15 104 59, 4 22, 25	7CH , 1942 ceipts ,022.53 ,769.61 875.25 ,687.05 116.72 279.41 ,326.62 ,269.87 ,849.83	ş	Refunds 149.69 186.33 61.85 53,389.99 880.49	Net Revenue \$ 98,872.84 15,583.28 15,583.28 6116,72 279,41 58,446.13 4,269.87 22,849.83 25,382.21
Petroleum and natural gas royalties		,293.81 911.14		58.83	88,293.81 1,852.31
TRUST ACCOUNT: School lands sales principal		296.45	ş	55,239.58 8.10	\$ 368,056.87
School lands sales principal	127,	882.36			127,874.26
	\$ 551,	178.81	<u>\$</u>	55,247.68	\$ 495,931.13
ALBERTA SCHOOL LAN	JING TID	iler ei	IND	S	TATEMENT J.
BALANCE SHEET—	MARCH		_		
Cash in bank and on hand	3		ď	20.002.00	
Investments:			\$	20,093.98	
Dominion of Canada Debentures	\$10,355,	095.91	10,	355,095.91	
Accounts Receivable:	721	211 70	,	_	
Undue principal		311.78 509.87			
- ·			1,4	486,821.65	W11 060 001 0
					\$11,862,011.54
LIABILIT	TIES				
Alberta School Lands Trust Fund			\$11,8	362,011.54	d11 062 211 7
					\$11,862,011.54

STATEMENT K.

ALBERTA	SCHOOL	LANDS	SALES
REV	ENUE A	CCOUNT	•

April I, 1941 to March 31, 1942				
Arrears interest as at March 31, 1941	\$	533,032.57		
Interest charges		114,343.01		
Interest on reinstated accounts		33,042.19		
Interest revenue			\$	98,872.84
Interest on cancelled sales written off				58,039,30
Amounts transferred from cultivation leases held on reinstated sales				9,393.91
Interest reductions granted by School Lands Board				95,616.72
Arrears interest as at March 31st, 1942				418,495.00
	_		_	

STATEMENT L.

\$ 680,417.77

\$ 680,417.77

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS ON TAX RECOVERY LANDS April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942

inpin i, is ii to riuncii si, is iz	
Grazing permits Grazing rentals	\$ 2,304.64 4,067.58
Sales principal	1.032.25
Sales interest	16.95
Cultivation permits Cultivation rentals	85,18
Cultivation rentals	879.38
Wheat acreage bonus	942.01
Cultivation crop shares	5,374.78
Miscellaneous leases	16,27
Miscellaneous sale of improvements	148.34
Sundry revenue	134.71
Tax recovery office fees	\$ 15,002.09 487.00
	\$ 15,489.09

Special Areas Administration

REPORT OF SPECIAL AREAS BOARD-A. C. McCULLY, Chairman

During the year under review, the following permits were issued:—1,205 provincial lands' grazing permits, covering 523,828 acres; 402 school lands' grazing permits, covering 165,726 acres; 869 provincial lands' cultivation permits, covering 169,229 acres of broken, and 83,879 acres of unbroken land; 226 hay permits, giving authority to cut 2,644 tons of hay. The revenue derived from these sources may be found elsewhere in this report in the Statement of Receipts, Special Areas Trust Account.

Following the policy of issuing new long term leases, 116 applications for twenty year grazing leases and 108 applications for six and twenty year cultivation leases were dealt with. In dealing with applications for long term grazing leases, old allotments and leases were cancelled, and a decided effort was made to re-allocate these, and other available public lands, in such a manner that the lease of each applicant would be in as compact a block as possible, at all times recognizing the necessity of having the same well watered. Arrears were consolidated and spread over varying periods of from ten to twenty years.

As a result of the policy to exchange privately owned lands for more desirable public lands, 41 applications were dealt with. Of this number 30 were recommended, 3 were refused, and 8 held for further investigation.

During the year, 19,740 lbs. of crested wheat grass were harvested from public lands at an average cost of 2¾ cents per pound. This includes the cost of harvesting, cleaning and sacking. Of this amount, 3,946 lbs. were returned in payment on seed loaned and crop shares. A total of 1,200 lbs. was received from the Lethbridge Experimental Station under their policy of establishing seed plots. This seed, together with the carry-over from 1940, mentioned in the previous year's report, was distributed to 413 farmers to be seeded on public lands. The practice of loaning seed to be sown on privately owned lands was discontinued. All seed now distributed is sown on public lands. During the year 4,200 lbs. were seeded on road allowances where new grades were built, and 13,952 lbs, were in store on December 31, 1941.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act again became active and 93 applications for dams and dugouts for stock watering purposes, together with 6 for irrigation projects were given the approval of the Special Areas Board. A total of \$684.50 was expended on repairs to the Sunnynook, Harding, Bartman and Pollockville Community dams.

Ducks Unlimited completed projects on the following locations:—Lake Traung, township 28, range 14; Major's Lake, township 25, range 9; Lost Lemon Lake, township 16, range 17 (Lomond Community Pasture); Edgewood Lake, township 15, range 17 (Lomond Community Pasture)—all west of the 4th meridian. Except in extremely dry periods a permanent water supply will now be assured in each of these districts.

Last year's report showed some 256,000 acres of pasture land as being available to residents of the area in various community pastures. During the year approximately 34,560 acres were withdrawn from two of the pastures. These lands are now included in the National Defence Reserve, known as the British Block. This necessitated the removal of a great deal of fencing, as well as the range riders' buildings and corrals. A further 16,000 acres were withdrawn and leased to private parties. This area was originally in the Cavendish Community

Pasture, but on withdrawal of the portion in the British Block it was decided to abandon this community pasture and include parts of it in the Buffalo Atlee and Bindloss pastures and lease the balance to private parties. A total of 3,054 head was pastured during the season.

The use of these pastures gives residents, who have not sufficient summer grazing close to their home holdings, an opportunity to more fully co-operate with the war effort by reducing wheat acreage and by the raising and feeding of more stock during the winter season.

In order that the fullest co-operation might be given the officials of the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the entire time of one clerk was given up in each office of the Board to this work, for a period of six months. In addition to this, the Board's fieldmen spent several weeks taking applications in outlying points. A total of 3,300 applications and 2,866 statements of claim was taken.

In December, 1940, the Board acquired from the dissolved Municipal District of Rosenheim, a Monarch 75 Caterpillar and 42" Austin Elevating Grader. During the winter months this outfit was reconditioned in the Board's Youngstown shop. Road machinery of the Board now consists of four caterpillars, two of which are equipped with bulldozers, two elevating graders, two auto patrols and a number of old style blade graders. During the season these outfits completed 69 miles of high standard elevated grade at an approximate operating cost of \$125.00 per mile; 248 miles of standard blade grade at \$22.00 per mile; 35 miles of light blade grade at \$8.00 per mile. Auto patrols on two occasions covered a distance of 1,874 miles, and on three occasions a distance of 624 miles. The Board's bridge crew, consisting of four men with a truck, built 69 new culverts and bridges and repaired 22.

The amount of \$27,643.87, shown in the Financial Statement as road maintenance, represents payments in cash. In addition to this, roadwork was completed and applied on taxes and relief in the amount of \$9,747.01, or a total of \$37,390.88 was spent on roadwork.

For the past three years the Board has used the workshop on the Agricultural Farm at Youngstown. From time to time equipment has been added until there is now a complete blacksmith outfit, including power drill, grinder, trip hammer and acetylene welding outfit. Machinery is all overhauled in this shop during the winter. Culverts are also built from salvaged lumber, taken from buildings on abandoned lands. These culverts vary in size from 24" to 74" in diameter and 20' to 30' in length. This is considered worthy of mention, as the idea is original. In construction four old car tire rims or tractor wheels of equal size are first selected. These are covered with 2" by 4", 4" by 4" or 6" by 6", according to the size of the culvert. They are bound to the rims with salvaged wire and treated with a mixture of Diesel fuel and Wainwright tar. The rims or wheels are placed on the inside for added strength. A culvert of this design made from old steam engine wheels, is in fact quite strong enough to be used in a railroad grade.

Statement of receipts and payments are kept under two headings, namely, Special Districts Trust Account, and Special Areas Trust Account. The Special Districts Trust Account represents the collection and disbursement of moneys collected from privately owned lands, whilst the Special Areas Trust Account represents these transactions from public lands.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the Year Ended March 31, 1942				
Cash in bank, March 31, 1941			\$	65,368.24
			P	07,700.27
Receipts:	d	350 730 30		
General tax collections	ø	359,739.30		
Funds transferred from Municipal Districts Bank Accounts		8,155.47		
Bank interest		530.30		
Reimbursement of Special Areas items charged to Special Districts				
Trust Account, during year ending March 31, 1941		524.44		
Miscellaneous		7,220.05		
		,,		376,169.56
				37 0,107 17 0
			S	441,537.80
D			γÞ	441,737.00
Payments:	-	101 (85 88		
School requisitions, 1941	ş			
Hospital requisitions, 1941		24,670.06		
Maintenance of roads		49,619.65		
Provincial Mental Hospital		626.50		
Provincial Training School		2,157.10		
Child welfare		127.75		
Direct relief		2,828.39		
Mothers' allowances		5,479.02		
Provincial Treasurer for special administrative services		2,892.06		
Land Titles Office fees		2,522.20		
Pests and weeds		1,213.77		
Buildings		850.00		
Special Areas items charged to Special Districts Trust Account		442,20		
Miscellaneous		501.96		
Tilley East collections transferred to Dept. of Municipal Affairs		41,713.93		
Liquidation of debentures of former school districts in Special				
Areas		39,916.16		
Liquidation of liabilities of former municipal districts in Special		37,710.10		
		200 07		
Areas		298.07		277 534 50
	_	298.07		277,534.59
Areas	_		_	
	_		*	
Areas	_		\$	
Areas	_		\$	
Areas			\$	
Areas			\$	
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT	Т		\$	
Areas	Т		\$	
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM	T MEN		\$	
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUN' STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYN For the Year Ended March 31, 1942	T MEN	VTS	\$	
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM	T MEN	VTS	\$	
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUN' STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYN For the Year Ended March 31, 1942	T MEN	VTS	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts:	T MEN	NTS	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals	T MEN	NTS 57,783.88	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals	T MEN	77,783.88 45,822.88	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYS For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYS For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64	-	34,737.23
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64	-	164,003.21
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYS For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64	\$	34,737.23
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments:	T ME1 ! \$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYN For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment	T MEN	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance	T ME1 ! \$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance	T ME1 ! \$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1.825.56	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs	T ME1 ! \$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Obstricts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account	T ME1 ! \$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account	T ME1 ! \$	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24 277.75	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Obstricts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account	T MEN !	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account Construction of dams Grass seed	T MEN !	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24 277.75 1,345.60	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account Construction of dams Grass seed Hay meadows	T MEN !	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1.825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.27 277.75 1,345.60	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account Construction of dams Grass seed	T MEN !	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24 277.75 1,345.60	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56 181,499.79
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account Construction of dams Grass seed Hay meadows	T MEN !	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1.825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.27 277.75 1,345.60	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account Construction of dams Grass seed Hay meadows Miscellaneous	T MEN ;	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24 277.75 1,345.60 19,80 756.52	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56 181,499.79
Areas Cash in bank, March 31, 1942 SPECIAL AREAS TRUST ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYM For the Year Ended March 31, 1942 Cash in bank, March 31, 1941 Receipts: Grazing rentals Cultivation rentals Equipment rentals, 1941 Province of Alberta, equipment grant Sale of buildings Bank interest Miscellaneous Payments: Purchase of equipment Equipment maintenance Community pastures International Business Machines costs Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account Construction of dams Grass seed Hay meadows	T MEN ;	57,783.88 45,822.88 21,975.78 10,000.00 8,647.82 706.64 1,825.56 22,478.66 12,892.98 7,376.31 3,711.17 687.24 277.75 1,345.60 19,80 756.52	\$	34,737.23 146,762.56 181,499.79

As pointed out in previous reports, it is felt that owing to extremely uncertain crop conditions in these areas, it is good policy to carry a substantial reserve in order that operations should not be curtailed during periods of extended drought.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

SPECIAL AREAS AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS

CASH STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941-42 (Ending March 31, 1942)

(Ending March 31, 19	742)		
CASH ON HAND MARCH 31, 1941 AND REVENUE	FOR YEAR 1	941-42:	
Cash in bank, March 31, 1941—Special Districts Trust	\$ 65,368,24		
Funds transferred from Municipal District Bank Accounts Special District Collections:	8,155.47		
General tax \$359,739.30 Social Service taxes 56,175.64			
Interest collections on agricultural			
advances			
Miscellaneous 6,718.09 Road maintenance applied on taxes 5,029.04			
Road maintenance applied on relief 4,717.97			
Road maintenance applied on relief 4,717.97 Reimbursement of Special Areas items charged to Special Districts Trust			
during year ending March 31, 1941 82,24			
Bank interest 530,30	435 227 00		
	435,226.08	\$508,749.79	
GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS:		p ,,,,,,,,,,	
Cash in bank, March 31, 1941—Special Areas Trust			
Account	34,737.23 114,786.78		
Department of Education Special Grant	100,000.00		
Appropriation No. 1134	56,408.66		
Appropriation No. 1134 Appropriation No. 1181 Appropriation No. 1180	23,196.58 10,000.00		
., .		339,129.25	
TOTAL			\$847,879.04
PAYMENTS:			
Special Districts: Social Service taxes	\$ 56,175.64		
Schools	201,675.77		
Hospitals	24,670.06		
Administration costs Provincial Mental Hospital	56,408.66 626.50		
Provincial Mental Hospital	2,157.10		
Mothers' allowances Child welfare	5,479.02 127.75		
Ditect relief	2,828.39		
Medical relief	17,446.78		
Interest on agricultural advances	2,233.50 5,749.80		
Road maintenance cash	27,643.87		
Road maintenance applied on taxes Road maintenance applied on relief	5,029.04 4,717.97		
Pests and weeds	1,213.77		
Buildings	850.00		
Land Titles Office fees Purchase of equipment	2,522.20 22,478.66	1	
Maintenance of equipment	12,892.98		
International Business Machine costs Liquidating liabilities of former municipal districts in	3,711.17		
Special Areas	298.07		
Provincial Treasurer for administrative purposes	2,892.06		
Tilley East collections transferred to Department of Municipal Affairs	41,713.93		
Liquidation of debentures of former School Districts in			
the Special Areas	39,916.16	\$541,458.85	
Special Areas:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Construction of dams Community pastures	\$ 277.75 7,376.31		
Grass seed	1,345.60		
Hay meadows	19.80		
Special Districts items charged to Special Areas Trust Account	687.24		
Miscellaneous	756.52	40.444	
		10,463.22	
TOTAL PAYMENTS			\$551,922.07
CASH BALANCE			\$295,956.97

CASH BALANCE Special Districts Trust Account Special Areas Trust Account	164,003.21 131,953.76
	\$ 295,956.97
Unpaid 1941-42 Bills: Interest on implemented loans Hanna Municipal Hospital loans Interest on direct loans Interest on agricultural advances Blind pensions paid in June, 1942 Old Age Pensions paid in June, 1942 Arrears of hospital requisitions (Hanna) paid in May, 1942. Compromised from \$89,695.17 Arrears of hospital requisitions (Vulcan) paid in May, 1942. Compromised from \$7,578.37	\$ 3,205.37 7,938.25 3,502.74 27,417.79 109.18 7,791.53 22,000.00 3,000.00
	\$ 74,964.86
1941 Levies: General tax Social Service tax	\$ 269,851.14 34,272.78
TOTAL LEVY	\$ 304,123.92

J. HARVIE,

Deputy Minister,

Department of Lands and Mines